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WEST DEPARTURE FROM OWN LINE IN MBFR FORCE REDUCTION STAGES HIT

LD101341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Yevgeniy Genov "International Review": "Who Is Hindering the Talks"]

[Text] The latest, 20th, round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is coming to a close in Vienna. The European and world public is following their development with close attention and this interest is fully explicable. In the present complicated international situation the question of advancing military detente on our continent and of ways of safeguarding security and strengthening trust among the European states has become particularly topical. Accordingly the significance of the Vienna forum has increased immeasurably since its elaboration of practical steps to reduce the dangerous and abnormal peacetime concentration of troops and combat equipment in central Europe, a region whose special role is confirmed by all historical experience, would be a major contribution to the cause of disarmament and would strengthen the security of all European countries at a lower level of armed forces and armaments and less military expenditures.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are interested in the success of the Vienna talks and are prepared to promote the achievements at the talks of both broad measures to reduce and limit troops and armaments and partial measures which could be the first step on the path toward the further effective reduction of the military confrontation between the military-political alliances in central Europe. Guided by precisely this coordinated approach, which was reflected anew in the program for strengthening peace in Europe advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October last year and in the decisions of the December (1979) session of the Warsaw Pact states Foreign Ministers Committee, the socialist countries have from the very start of the talks sought ways to develop mutually acceptable accords. All their numerous compromise proposals have been aimed at facilitating the solution of this complex task and narrowing the gap between the sides' positions. However, despite the fact that as a result of their efforts the sides' positions at a certain stage seemed to have moved closer and the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 of its servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from the GDR's territory, in agreement with its allies, was designed to be an additional incentive to the speediest attainment of agreement, this long-awaited agreement at the Vienna talks, now in their 7th year, has still not been achieved. To all appearances the outgoing 20th round will produce no results either.

The reasons for this lie in the position of the West, which throughout the entire course of the talks has delayed by every means the elaboration of specific accords. It has sought to emasculate the very idea of truly effective and substantial reductions of all elements of the sides' troops and armaments. And at the moment when, thanks to the socialist countries' compromise initiatives, chances emerged for concluding the first specific agreement, it veered sharply toward undermining even those accords which had by that time already been agreed on at the talks.

It is precisely in this way and no other that we should assess the NATO countries' latest proposals, on 20 December 1979, in which, toughening their stand, they have departed on a number of issues even from their own previous proposals. Thus, while formerly, in December 1978, they expressed a readiness to provide a guarantee in the agreement envisaging a first-stage reduction of troops from the USSR and the United States that all direct Western participants in the talks would make a substantial contribution to the overall Western reductions at the second stage, now they do not even guarantee that the second stage of reduction will take place at all. [paragraph continues]

Essentially the West is seeking to reduce the entire matter to the reduction of Soviet and U.S. ground forces alone. Here, whereas the USSR, which has not increased its troops' numerical strength during the period of the talks, would have to withdraw 30,000 of its servicemen from central Europe, the United States would be asked to withdraw only 13,000 of its men from the region, which obviously does not make up for the increase in the numerical strength of the U.S. troops which has taken place during the actual course of the talks and which in the FRG alone, as U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's January report points out, has totaled 26,000 men since 1976.

The West European states and Canada, despite the proposals they made earlier, are refusing even to "freeze" the numerical strength of their troops, which comprise three-fourths of the NATO combat potential in central Europe, after the USSR and the United States have begun to withdraw their troops at the first stage. At the same time they are insisting that the Soviet Union adopt a contractual commitment on the subsequent reduction of its troops in this region.

The West's new proposals completely neglect to mention the issue of reducing and limiting armaments, and primarily the previously proposed American nuclear munitions and certain delivery vehicles for them. Thus yet another extremely important agreed point in the accords is being discarded.

While the NATO countries call their new proposals for a first-stage reduction of USSR and U.S. ground forces "simplified", they are at the same time making their implementation directly conditional on figures being agreed for the numerical strength of these forces and on the adoption by the socialist states of an all-embracing system of so-called concomitant measures aimed at establishing rigid control over the activity of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces not only in the reductions zone, but also outside it, including the Soviet troops on a considerable part of the USSR's European territory.

In connection with the demand for figures previously agreed for the numerical strength of Soviet and American troops it must be noted that this whole "figures problem" was artificially created by the West, which, questioning the official figures presented by the socialist countries for their troops, claimed, without adducing proof, that these troops were substantially superior to the NATO countries' armed forces and on this basis demanded "asymmetrical" (3.5 times larger) reductions in the Warsaw Pact states' troops. The exchange of official figures in 1976 showed that as of 1 January 1976 approximate equilibrium existed in central Europe between the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, totaling 987,300 men, including ground forces of 805,000 men, and NATO, for which the figures were 981,000 and 791,000 respectively. The Western participants did not succeed in substantiating their claims during the debate on the figures, which they tried to turn into a channel for finding out the organizational structure of the Warsaw Pact countries' forces. At the same time it is well known that certain NATO countries, above all the United States, have of late considerably increased their armed forces in central Europe. Consequently it is perfectly natural that the 4 year-old figures currently on the negotiating table do not reflect the real correlation of forces between the two military-political alliances in this region and are unable to form the basis for determining the size of troop reductions. It is for that precise reason that on 21 February this year the socialist countries' delegations suggested that updated figures reflecting the state of the two sides' armed forces as of 1 January 1980 be exchanged in the near future.

When it comes to the West's present stance at the talks as a whole, this is obviously dictated by the general course of the NATO bloc, and primarily the United States, of changing the balance of forces in Europe in its own favor. The adoption of long-term programs for modernizing armed forces, the buildup of appropriations for military purposes, the Washington-imposed decision of the December (1979) NATO Council session to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries--all that leaves not the slightest doubt as to why the North Atlantic bloc countries are resisting the adoption in Geneva of specific practical measures that might put any kind of barrier in the way of their mounting war preparations. So there is nothing surprising, either, about the fact that the West's latest proposals at the Vienna talks, which were approved in NATO at the same time that the decision was taken on the new American nuclear weapons in Europe and which the Western representatives at the talks are now calling "extremely significant and important," contain not a single significant compromise move and are hedged about with conditions unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact countries. These proposals are clearly aimed at giving the NATO countries one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries' security and in violation of the principles of the reciprocity and equivalance of commitments. Naturally, they cannot form the basis of an agreement. At the same time that basis exists. It is constituted by the socialist states' comprehensive compromise proposals of 8 June 1978 and 20 June 1979. The yardstick for the socialist countries' assessment of the West's intentions of resolving the task facing the Vienna talks will be the West's attitude toward those initiatives. Whether or not an agreement is reached in Vienna depends on the Western countries' political will.

NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE BASED ON PRESENT FORCE CORRELATIONS

LD110404 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Next our news analyst Spartak Belgov will comment on the withdrawal by the Soviet Union of another troop contingent from the German Democratic Republic.

As you probably heard in the news the Soviet Union has withdrawn another military contingent from the German Democratic Republic with all its materiel and the like. This means that the Soviet Union is acting on the measures outlined by President Brezhnev last October. Many political watchers justly agree that Moscow doesn't want tension in Europe to spread over from other flash points. All this is in stark contrast with the policies of those quarters in the West who whip up tension for the sake of their narrow political ambition. The latest moves by the Washington administration to escalate the arms race has come as a welcome sign for the war hawks in Western Europe. Thus the British Conservative Government which toes the American line has moved into a crash program to modernize Britain's nuclear potential. The bigwigs and their ruling lady are least of all concerned about detente and peace. They have one thing on the brain only whether to opt for the Tomahawk cruise missiles or the Trident system.

As to the Pentagon its envoys can be seen in Europe, Asia and Africa and on other continents. While they are talking about the ostensible Soviet menace they help to expand America's global military presence and obtain new strongholds. Europe is given special preference in this context. The U.S. ruling quarters are using the anti-Soviet hysteria over Afghanistan so as to belittle the role of Western Europe in the detente process and make it a hostage in a new round of massive pressure on the Soviet Union and the other countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The scenario for this new version of the rape of Europe was scripted during the NATO Council meeting in Brussels which decided to bring into Europe a new generation of American nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. (?The Brussels diktat), the way the soundest thinking West Europeans term it is the sword of Damocles hanging over detente and security on the continent. As is known, having signed the Brussels decision, the West European leaders invited the Soviet Union to negotiate the issue of medium-range missiles. They hope to hoodwink the public into believing that normal negotiations were (?implied). But what it all boiled down to was blackmail and domineering.

The Soviet side has stressed on many occasions that the talks proposed by the socialist countries are entirely different in substance from what NATO suggests. The Soviet Union believes negotiations should take into account the present correlation of forces, that is that they should begin before the new American missiles are brought to Europe. Moreover the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty also propose to discuss a wide range of issues, among them cuts in nuclear and conventional armaments and steps to build up trust between the two alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. These proposals are predicated on the Final Act of the European security conference at Helsinki which was approved by all European nations, the United States and Canada.

The leaders of the Western countries have given no reply to these proposals. As many public and political figures in West Europe rightly underline, the real threat comes not from the East but from the arms race revved up by NATO, and the future of the continent largely depends on whether the West Europeans are able to ward off that threat, and what is needed is concerted action from all governments and nations.

KRIVOPALOV: 'VILE SENSATIONALISM' OVER CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD091611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch under the rubric "Caught Red-Handed": "Poisoners From LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS"]

[Text] Paris--The capital's newspaper frightens the ordinary man. Unstinting in detail and color, it paints terrible scenes allegedly taking place in the Paris metro. This has not the slightest connection with the strike by the refuse collectors who for 10 days now have refused to clear Paris's subway stations. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has other concerns. The real problems of life in a big modern city are of little interest to it.

"Chemical warfare specialists maintained by Moscow have released the toxic agent ('zonam') in the Paris and London subways," the newspaper cries hysterically. "In a few hours the entire underground transport system in both capitals has been completely paralyzed by a stable gas which kills in literally 1 minute. At the same time panic reigns on the 'surface.'

Simultaneously, without resorting to the use of nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact troops suddenly attack the FRG--NATO's central European sector. Other toxins are used. Key positions are seized. The way is clear for the Soviet tanks."

Fabrications about the Soviet Union--each more stupid and malevolent than the last--frequently appear in LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which does not hesitate to accompany them--as was the case with the publication of the item in question, "Apocalypse Laboratory"--with a "documents" rubric. The calculation is a simple one. A blatant lie put into circulation can play its malevolent role.

"The scenario we cite has nothing in common with political fantasy," the Paris newspaper says in advertizing its poisonous propaganda wares. "This is one of the variations which is being studied very seriously by NATO military experts."

In an attempt to "justify" their wild allegations that the Warsaw Pact countries are preparing all-out chemical warfare against the West the falsifiers from LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reiterate the old fabrication concerning the use of toxic agents in Afghanistan--a provocative fabrication which has already been completely exposed. But without finding false evidence it seems that nothing can stop them [as published].

Engaging in the dissemination of deliberate lies about the plan for a "gas attack on Western Europe," LE QUOTIDEN DE PARIS, for greater conviction, quotes certain experts in Washington, Paris and London "who for understandable reasons have decided to remain anonymous." The reasons are indeed understandable. The consequences are also obvious. If their names were cited then the suppliers of such information would immediately be asked for an explantion. But since there is nothing to explain it is better to operate through the irresponsible press.

The Paris leaflet piles one lie on top of another, all the time citing "experts." These specialists supposedly told the newspaper that "40 percent of Soviet armaments consist of bacteriological and chemical weapons." The same "reliable" sources maintain that "whereas Western countries plainly pursue no aggressive ends and are guided by defensive variants in drawing up their programs, things are different with the Soviet Union."

This is not the first time that it has had to be said that certain French press organs have recently not only been readily playing up to unbridled American propaganda but have essentially joined in the wild anti-Soviet campaign mounted by the United States, irresponsibly printing one fable after another. It is hard to call them anything but Washington's mouthpieces in France.

Mentioning just briefly and casually that Western countries are engaged in producing toxic agents (the poor are forced to, it is said), the same LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS earnestly leaps to the defense of its transatlantic inspirer and director. It is known that 100,000 tons of various chemicals and toxins [toksicheskiye sredstva] were dropped on Vietnamese soil by the American aggressors, but the "independent French newspaper" does not write about that. Nor does it mention the Pentagon's alarming plans to assimilate a new generation of chemical and bacteriological weapons. [paragraph continues]

Does the newspaper inform the Parisian reader of the fact that the U.S. military is now engaged in pushing through Congress a colossal program, calculated for years to come, to finance the production of these means of waging war?

It is never too late to fall silent if you know that you are lying, A. Dumas Fils used to say. It is difficult to silence a newspaper published in his motherland: It does not recognize such a vow of silence. It has its own "morality" and its own purpose. Articles like "Apocalypse Laboratory" serve as a smokescreen for arms race strategists on the other side of the ocean. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS appears in the role of poisoner of the international atmosphere.

PRC DELEGATION AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS CRITICIZED

LD102248 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 10, TASS--By imposing procedural debates on the Disarmament Committee, by drawing it into the maze of discussions, the Chinese delegation distracts the committee's attention from the issues on the agenda and obstructs an effective discussion of questions of putting an end to the arms race and of disarmament on which mankind's future depends.

It is clearly with this aim in view that the Chinese representative inspired the submission to the committee of a request by the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which represents no one and presses for addressing the committee meeting. At the same time Beijing's delegate is trying in every way possible to obstruct the granting of requests by the legitimate representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea which expressed their desire to participate in the discussion of such an important issue as the ban on chemical weapons. By blocking the possibility to resolve positively the question about the appearance of the representatives of these two countries, the Chinese delegate delays the decision on the invitation of a number of other countries: Denmark, Spain and Austria which would like to express their opinion on the topical questions of disarmament.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic on behalf of all socialist countries resolutely exposed this obstructionist position of Beijing. He specially stressed that the attempts to prevent the Vietnamese representative from addressing the committee are absolutely incompatible with the principle of sovereign equality of the states and are detrimental to the work of such important international body as the Disarmament Committtee. The delegate of Algeria in his turn noted that by taking part in the deliberations the Socialist Republic of Vietnam can make an important contribution to the committee's work. The representative of Mexico favoured the invitation of Vietnam and urged to put an end to fruitless debates which prevent the committee from discussing the questions on the agenda.

PRAVDA ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION DEVELOPMENTS

LD110903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 94th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 1-3 April.

The following deputy heads of government and representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee participated in the session: Bulgaria's A. Lukanov, Hungary's J. Marjai, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Huynh Tan Phat, the GDR's G. Weiss, Cuba's C.B. Rodriguez, Mongolia's M. Peljee, Poland's K. Barcikowski, Romania's P. Niculescu, the USSR's K.F. Katushev and Czechoslovakia's P. Rohlicek.

Pursuant to an agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government S. Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the Executive Committee's work.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev took part in the session.

The session was chaired by R. Rohlicek, Czechoslovakia's representative on the Executive Committee.

The session participants expressed profound condolences to the SRV delegation on the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The session participants warmly congratulated the Hungarian delegation on their national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist invaders and asked it to convey to the Hungarian people fraternal wishes for new successes in building an advanced socialist society and in successfully solving the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

The session gave a preliminary examination to materials prepared within CEMA organs on questions to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the CEMA session.

The Executive Committee discussed the progress to date in preparing agreements being drafted within CEMA organs for the purpose of implementing the measures envisaged in the long-term targeted cooperation programs. These agreements relate chiefly to cooperation on specialization and collaboration in the production of equipment for very important industrial sectors and of highly productive and technically progressive types of metal working equipment, including machine tools with numerical program control. Prompted by the need to satisfy their requirements for these types of equipment more fully, specific tasks of further cooperation among CEMA member countries were defined. Measures were outlined aimed at insuring that agreements being prepared will be signed in good time.

After examining the proposals of the CEMA Standing Commission on Machine Building concerning the development and deepening of specialization and co-production, the Executive Committee pointed out the results achieved in this sphere and instructed CEMA organs to continue this work. The importance of further improving the technical standard and the quality of products produced on the basis of specialization and of putting sophisticated new types of machinery and equipment into production was emphasized.

The session approved "a plan of work for 1981-1985 for implementing the measures envisaged in the long-term targeted cooperation programs for developing transport links between CEMA member countries," which creates the prerequisites for purposeful and coordinated action by CEMA member countries in solving the tasks of developing all types of transportation and improving its technical base.

The Executive Committee discussed questions relating to the further improvement of CEMA's information work. It was noted that the increase in both the scale and the importance of the work of CEMA and its organs and the qualitative changes taking place in economic cooperation among the CEMA member countries require that mutual cooperation among CEMA member countries and CEMA's work be given fuller and wider coverage. Corresponding measures were adopted in this regard.

The Executive Committee examined a report on the March meeting between the drafting group of experts of the CEMA Secretariat and the CEMA member countries and the EEC committee for the preparation of a joint draft agreement. CEMA's willingness to continue a constructive dialog with the EEC with a view to working out mutually acceptable decisions on matters of principle and on the conclusion of an agreement which would help to develop equitable and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between both CEMA member countries and EEC member countries and between the two organizations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was reaffirmed and the need was stressed for constructive measures in response by the EEC in this regard. A number of other questions concerning economic, scientific and technical cooperation among CEMA member countries were examined and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

PARTIES APPROVE PARIS CONFERENCE PLAN

LD101557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Widespread Response"]

[Text] Paris, 6 April--"The European communist and workers parties' meeting for peace and disarmament, which is to take place in Paris, promises to yield positive results and is already meeting with widespread response," the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes.

The purpose of this meeting, the newspaper goes on, is an exchange of opinions on problems of peace and disarmament at a time when these issues are at the center of everyone's concerns. Everyone will be able to say what they wish with absolute freedom and then adopt the measures they consider necessary quite independently. There can be no binding decision here.

"Independence cannot be cited in order to deny communist parties the right to consult with one another, exchange opinions and fight to achieve goals on which their views coincide," the French Communist Party [PCF] central organ stresses.

"We believe that the existence of differences, which we acknowledge, is no obstacle to joint action. Moreover, we think that this coordination not only contributes to each party's struggle in the specific conditions of its own country but also promotes the desirable display of common initiatives jointly with other political and social forces," L'HUMANITE notes.

"Precisely because the PCF rejects the logic of blocs, escalation and tension, precisely because it wants to create the conditions for broader actions, for dialog and agreement between peace-loving forces--which presupposes a contribution by communists--we have put forward in conjunction with our Polish comrades this initiative, which is to be a positive contribution to the cause of achieving these goals.

"The nonparticipation of communist parties in this vitally important sphere of our struggle for mankind's future would not only be tantamount to refusing to fulfill our responsibilities, but coudl also encourage those forces (so active today) which desire confrontation and the deterioration of the international situation to take a tougher stance and strengthen their prejudice," L'HUMANITE notes.

"Our initiative is open and constructive," the newspaper writes in conclusion. "We pursue only one goal--that of promoting the quest of all interested forces for means which will offer the opportunity to obstruct threats to the cause of peace and to activate the relaxation of tension. No contribution to the achievement of this goal can prove superfluous."

Prague, 6 April--The socialist community's strength and unity is an unpleasant sight for imperialism, and so the West is trying to weaken the fraternal socialist countries' cohesion and drive a wedge between the USSR and its allies, RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes. This provocative policy is counterposed by the joint efforts and common position of the fraternal countries. The CPCZ fully supports the joint initiative of the PCF and the PZPR, which have invited communist and workers' parties from all European countries to take part in a meeting for peace and disarmament in Paris on 28-29 April 1980. The CPCZ will do everything possible to insure the success of this meeting, which will indubitably play an important role in the European Continent's peaceful development.

Stockholm, 6 April--The Swedish Workers' Party-Communists supports the joint PCF PZPR proposal on holding in Paris a meeting of communists and workers parties of all European countries for peace and disarmament.

During discussion at the Workers' Party-Communists congress taking place here of the party's tasks in the international sphere, R. Hagel, chairman of the party board, stated on this issue: No efforts must be spared to lessen the serious tension which has arisen in Europe in connection with the NATO decision on deploying new nuclear missile weapons. That is why we welcome with satisfaction the initiative or our two fraternal parties--the PCF and the PZPR--on holding a meeting for concrete discussion of joint actions with a wish to strengthen the forces of peace and detente in Europe. We will do everything possible to promote the success of the Paris meeting.

ZAMYATIN PARTICIPATES IN INTERPARTY TALKS

LD041126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] On 3 and 4 April in the CPSU Central Committee there was a working meeting of representatives of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Vietnam Communist Party, the SED, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the MPRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU and the CPCZ. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions and information on several questions of ideological-educational and propaganda work. Taking part in the work of the conference were Zamyatin and Tyazhelnikov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Parliamentary Group Session

LD110813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report the under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Parliamentary Group Committee Bureau took place on 2 April, to examine questions associated with the participation of a delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group in forthcoming sessions of organs of the Interparliamentary Union in Oslo. Certain other questions were also discussed.

Shitikov Departure for Oslo

LD051306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left by air today to take part in the session of the bodies of the Interparliamentary Union in Oslo.

Discussion on Decolonization, Refugees

LD101224 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Correspondent Vladimir Petrov report]

[Excerpts] Oslo, April 10, TASS--The commission on non-self-governing territories and ethnic questions has started work at the sessions of the Interparliamentary Union here. The participants in the debates are discussing problems of decolonization and questions of implementing the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1960. Representatives of the parliamentary groups from the GDR, Mongolia, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and several developing countries spoke about the principled stand of the socialist countries which consistently support the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial dependence and help them build a new life.

The Parliamentary Group of the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution for the commission's consideration which stresses the need to step up the struggle for a complete and unconditional decolonization, to intensify pressure on colonial and administering powers in order to put an end as soon as possible to all types and forms of colonial dependence.

Speaking at the session of the commission on parliamentary and legal questions and human rights, member of the Committee of the Soviet Parliamentary Group Aleksandr Chakovskiy drew attention of the participants to the problems of the refugees in Southern Africa and the Arab refugees in Palestine. He said that the refugee camps are constantly subjected to attacks and air bombardments perpetrated by the South African racists and Israel. He condemned the attempts of certain circles to exaggerate the refugee problems in South East Asia connected with the continuing political and military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. The Soviet delegate refuted the fabrications about the plight of the so-called "Afghan refugees", the core of whom is made up from representatives of the overthrown exploiter classes. Having dug in on the Pakistani territory and enjoying support of the imperialist forces, they are committing acts of aggression, terror and sabotage against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

CARTER SPEECH SHOWS 'ABANDONMENT OF CARROT FOR STICK'

ID111306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 11, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has addressed the congress of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. His speech again showed that his administration has abandoned the carrot and armed itself with the stick in foreign policy, threatening countries and peoples which refuse to obediently follow the line it has taken in disrupting detente and aggravating international tension.

Forgetting its own hypocritical assurances of the "deepest respect and esteem for Islam and all people who follow Islam," J. Carter lashed out with crude attacks on the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accusing it of "irresponsibility" and the inability to "restore order in its country." Insulting the dignity of the Iranian people he dwelt on "the fanatics carrying out a power struggle in Iran" and on how "Iran is sinking ever deeper into anarchy slipping lower on a spiral of disorder."

From J. Carter's other remarks it is clear that all these insulting attacks on the sovereign Muslim state of Iran are necessary for him to issue new threats against Iran. The United States, he said, will use all possibilities of "applying American power" against Iran.

Hurling the latest cascade of threats upon Iran, the head of the present Washington administration dragged out right there and then, in the face of basic logic, the hackneyed myth about the imaginary "Soviet threat" to the countries of Southeast Asia. There arises in this connection the legitimate questions of why it is none other than J. Carter himself who proclaims for all to hear the U.S. intentions of using all its military might to blackmail Iran; of why the United States broke off diplomatic relations with that country, implementing against it a broad-ranging array of punitive measures and concentrated on Iran's shores an unprecedented armada of naval and air forces; and of why the Pentagon is threatening to mine Iranian waters, set up a naval blockage of Iranian ports and bombard its towns?

Evidence of Washington's aggressive strivings in southwest Asia and of its interference in the internal affairs of countries in that region is provided by the passages in Carter's speech dealing with Afghanistan. He had the effrontery to distort the essence of the vents in that country and the nature of the Soviet aid to the Afghan people and, in effect, issued an ultimatum that the Soviet Union should cease fulfilling its pledges as an ally to Afghanistan and should take no part when faced with the aggression against that country being perpetrated with the participation of the United States.

As is apparent from Carter's speech, only in this case, and only once this has been done, will the United States deign to consider the question of a "possible cessation of interference in the internal affairs" of Afghanistan. At the same time it is understood by all that it was precisely as a result of such interference, manifested in particular in the arming by the United States of gangs of mercenaries who were making incursions into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, that the Soviet Union responded to repeated requests from the Afghan Government and sent into Afghanistan a limited contingent of Soviet troops.

Claiming, without adducing any proof, and in spite of all known facts, that the threat to the countries of the Indian Ocean basin and the Persian Gulf allegedly "does not come from the United States," the President deliberately kept quiet about the large-scale U.S. military preparations in that region, about its high-handed interference in the affairs of not only Afghanistan, but also other countries of the region.

Just one of the manifestations of such interference is the imposition by Washington and of American military presence in Oman where, according to a UPI report, unbeknownst to the people of Oman, the Pentagon will use air force bases at ('Atsibah), (Formaytah) and Masirah and also the ports of Matrah and Salalah.

J. Carter's speech visibly demonstrates the real cost of his attempts to pass himself off as a campaigner for the defense of human rights. He has again resorted to crude pressure on American sportsmen and sports organizations of the country, intimidating them with punitive measures from his administration if they dare to ignore the White House's cries and take part in the Olympic games in Moscow.

What has the J. Carter administration not done in an attempt to bring into sport the dirty methods of the Washington political kitchen and to force American athletes not to go to Moscow? They are threatened with the cancellation of their passports. The National Olympic Committee is being blackmailed with a withdrawal of financial grants and threatened with crippling taxes.

The Pentagon chief went so far as to maintain that the participation of sportsmen in the Moscow Olympics would allegedly be detrimental to U.S. national security.

Now, in his speech, J. Carter has begun threatening athletes with "legal sanctions." In other words, having lost any feeling of commonsense, the administration intends to drag before the courts those who would risk defending the ideals of the Olympic movement.

All this campaign of intimidation and blackmail, all these penalties, are to be imposed on American sportsmen merely because they intend to use their inalienable right of freedom of movement, arising directly from the vaunted U.S. Declaration of Independence, as well as being directly stated in the Universal Human Rights Declaration adopted by the United Nations and signed by the United States.

This is the extent to which the White House chief has lost all feeling of reality and thus isolated himself from the whole world, including from the allies of the United States, who are reacting with increasing irritation to the schizophrenic rages at the White House. This J. Carter was forced to admit himself in essence by lamenting that other countries "often refuse to understand us."

'THREATENING' TONE OF BRZEZINSKI SPEECH ON IRAN NOTED

LD111314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Washington is stepping up the provocative campaign on crude threats and military blackmail against Iran.

Z. Brzezinski, the President's adviser on national security, speaking at the congress of the Society of Newspaper Editors threatened that the United States "will not remain inactive" and "is resolved to use any means necessary" to free the hostages.

From Brzezinski's speech who, as is well known, is one of the main conductors of the militarist anti-Iranian psychosis currently unleashed by the White House, it is evident that the U.S. actions are aimed at setting Iran and Iraq against each other and thus provoking an aggravation of tension in that region. Having pointed out the strategic importance for the United States in particular, and the West in general, of the oil-rich Persian Gulf region, the President's adviser stated threateningly that Washington might adopt "corresponding measures" should a major conflict break out between Iran and Iraq "threatening the West's interests."

The U.S. intention to use all possibilities for "applying American might" in connection with the American-Iranian crisis was stated in his speech at the same congress by President J. Carter. Commenting on his speech, the newspaper Washington POST directly indicates: He "repeated that the United States reserves the right to use armed force to resolve the conflict." For its part the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS notes that, according to the President, "the United States would be ready to use military force if the hostage crisis which has been going on for 5 months now has not been resolved 'quickly'."

The Pentagon's preparations for military action in the region of the Persian Gulf are also shown by the so-called "Near East military games" of the gendarme rapid deployment force which have begun at the military base of Fort Bragg (State of North Carolina). Over a period of 5 days, according to officials of the Pentagon, "realistic scenarios" of operations of this punitive formation will be tested out under conditions of the Near East and Persian Gulf. The force's command staff will be taking part in these "military games" which will be held for the time being only on maps, sketches and diagrams.

The commentators draw attention to the fact that it is not accidental that the Near East has been selected by the Pentagon as the region for its map games. In particular, UPI directly links this selection with the campaign of military threats by White House in relation to Iran. The agency reports that the Pentagon has officially confirmed that a dispatch of a large consignment of arms, including several thousands of tanks and also artillery, transport means and other equipment is underway from Georgia State to the military base on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. This military hardware, UPI stresses, "can be used, if the need arises, in the Iran crisis."

At the same time the Pentagon is preparing a bridgehead for aggression against Iran and other countries in this region which attracts U.S. imperialism by the smell of its oil. UPI reports, referring to Western diplomatic sources, that the United States and Oman have reached in principle an accord with regard to the Pentagon's accession to bases on the Oman territory and close to the Persian Gulf. The United States intends to use these bases in Oman for servicing the U.S. naval armada led by two carriers which is now cruising in the Arabian Sea.

The statements by the U.S. administration officials, and primarily Carter and Brzezinski, bear witness to the fact that Washington is stepping up pressure on its Western allies to obtain their full and unreserved support for the U.S. punitive measures against Iran. "Secretary of State Vance literally has sores on his knees from imploring the U.S. allies to support diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran," states the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS.

However, the reaction of the U.S. European allies has brought despondency to official Washington. Italy's Foreign Minister Colombo stated after the meeting of ministers of the Council of Europe in Lisbon that the question of introducing economic sanctions against Iran was not even raised at the meeting. In his words, for the present time the EEC has "suspended its judgement" on the Carter call for adopting sanctions.

The refusal of our allies to join the sanctions, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warns, "now increases the likelihood... that the United States will be forced itself to adopt stronger measures against Iran." "The Europeans, Japanese and others"--the Washington POST admits--"are politely explaining that they are more interested in normal diplomatic and economic relations with Iran than Washington." And the New York TIMES points out in this context that the U.S. European allies "have declined to impose economic sanctions against the revolutionary government in Tehran, to cut back the number of their diplomats or to close down their embassies."

The German SPD has called for a guarded approach to the question of support for Washington's actions. History shows, the official representative of the SPD executive [words indistinct] stated shows that "the boycott by individual state has no sense."

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Okita stated that for his country, "it would probably be impossible to break off diplomatic relations with Iran."

'DANGEROUS ADVENTURISM' OF U.S. MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

LD111133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Unmasked"]

[Text] So the newfound "friend and defender of Islam" has shed his mask. Realizing that it is fruitless to flirt with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the White House has taken up the whip again. The U.S. President has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran, banned the export of U.S. goods to this country and cleared the way for the confiscation of Iranian assets frozen in the United States. The imposition of the economic blockade is accompanied by an increase in military pressure.

The punitive measures against the Iranian people have revealed anew the true face of the imaginary "benefactors" of the Muslim world and uncovered the predatory lust and gendarme ways of those who are fond of talking hypocritically about love of mankind.

Announcing the economic sanctions against Iran, President J. Carter referred to the draft resolution which the United States tried to impose on the Security Council back on 13 January (which, as is known, did not get through since the Soviet Union voted against it). He had the nerve to specify that whereas the January draft did not cover food and medicines the present decision effectively halts exports of these goods to Iran.

To the sound of the Easter bells the devout Christian summons the assistance of famine and disease to bring the Iranians to their knees. The "zealous advocate" of the interests of the Muslim world is trying to stifle, with the skeletal hand of want and privation, the very people whom for decades American monopolies robbed and oppressed with the help of their henchman--the shah.

"The result of the proposed actions will be an aggravation of the shortage of food and other essentials in Iran." This is Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Carswell's cynical formulation of the White House's plans. It is gambling on destabilizing the situation inside the country in the hope that this will lead to a split in revolutionary forces and, ultimately, the restoration of the kind of system that suits Washington.

As in January, when it unsuccessfully attempted to impose on the Security Council a resolution which would have involved the international community in American adventures against Iran, Washington is not only aggravating its conflict with Tehran. By all appearances, it is trying a risky bluff: using the threat of direct military confrontation to blackmail both Iran and U.S. allies dependent on oil supplies from the Persian Gulf area; putting Western Europe and Japan in the position of having to participate in the game of strengthening American imperialism's rocky positions in the Near and Middle East.

According to the New York TIMES, the Washington administration has sent allied governments messages demanding that they break off diplomatic relations with Iran and embargo trade with it. However, the prospect of forfeiting Iranian oil is causing no enthusiasm, especially in Tokyo, Bonn and Paris. Quoting foreign ministry leaders, Tokyo's YOMIURI writes that Japan cannot participate in economic sanctions against Iran. Trade relations with this country, in particular the construction of a big petrochemicals complex in Iran, will continue. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that, apart from financial and economic considerations, the British Government's restrained attitude toward the demands from across the ocean is caused by fear of putting its foot in it again, as was the case with the failure of attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

The U.S. press is hollering about the current series of punitive measures against Iran directly raising the question of mining Iranian oil ports and subjecting the Strait of Hormuz to a naval blockade. The White House, an ABC TV commentator said, has warned U.S. allies that if they do not want the United States to resort to military force they must launch a pressure campaign against Iran.

The New York DAILY NEWS calls Carter's measures "the final step before a declaration of war." The severing of diplomatic relations--especially in combination with the buildup of military might near other people's frontiers--has indeed often been the precursor of hostilities in international practice.

And the very presence of an American naval armada off Iranian shores is reminiscent of preparation for military interference. The armada comprises almost 30 combat vessels, including two aircraft-carriers, and the Pentagon has just decided to send more forces to the Persian Gulf. A detachment of nine warships, headed by the aircraft-carrier Constellation, has been incorporated in the 7th Fleet and has left the western Pacific for the Arabian Sea. And an operational group, headed by the latest nuclear powered aircraft-carrier, the Eisenhower, with 90 fighter-bombers on board, will soon be deployed in the Indian Ocean. If the American papers are to be believed, the pilots on the aircraft-carriers and the marines on the transport ships are merely waiting for the order to "devour Iran." Citing the Pentagon, the press reports plans to bombard oilfields and the city of Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni's headquarters, and also to make an airborne landing in Tehran.

Even if the saber rattling is merely a bluff it is in this case dangerous adventurism. Washington is brandishing a torch near a powder keg.

The Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council published a statement accusing the United States of "overt aggression" against the Iranian people. Radio Tehran reported that the Iranian Navy and Air Force have been brought into combat readiness to defend the oilfields and cities against aerial attack.

The punitive measures announced by Carter against Iran are a challenge to all peoples in the Near and Middle East, to the entire Muslim world (where, incidentally, attention is drawn to the fact that these measures were announced on the day Egyptian President as-Sadat, who, to please the United States, is turning his country into a second Iran and sheltering the overthrown shah, arrived in Washington.

The United States' reckless step jeopardizes the security of all states in the region and threatens universal peace. This is how international public sees it.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF IRAN PRELUDE TO MILITARY ACTION

LD102212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The ominous hullabaloo in connection with President Carter's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Iran and to cease all trade with it, including the deliveries to Iran of food and medicines, is not abating in the United States.

Our correspondent, Aleksandr Druzhinin reports from Washington: [begin recording]

Specifically to attract as much attention as possible to this action and to exacerbate the anti-Iranian mood in the country, the authorities embarked on the unprecedented diplomatic practice of virtually laying siege to the Iranian Embassy in Washington. The official of the U.S. State Department who presented the Iranian charge d'affairs with the notification of severance of diplomatic relations did not refrain from insults and unquotable abuse directed against the Iranian representative.

Many observers stress that the repressions vis-a-vis Iran will not only not reduce the contradictions between the two countries, but will aggravate the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations even more.

At the same time, much is being said about the fact that the Washington administration is using the events in Iran for achieving internal political aims, mainly President Carter's preelection campaign.

But particularly alarming are the reports that Washington is examining plans for further crude pressure on Iran, not excluding the use vis-a-vis this country of armed force. From circles close to the Carter administration, it has become known that study is being made of the possibility of a naval blockade of Iran, of the mining of the waters off Iranian shores, and even of the bombing of some selected targets on Iranian territory. Thus the impression is that both the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran and the attempts to strangle it with an economic blockade are only a prelude to open military interference in the affairs of an independent state. The threat such a policy represents to the sovereignty and the national interests of countries in this region and the danger it carries for universal peace is understandable. [end recording]

BIRCH BAYH BILL ON IRAN THREATENS U.S. PARTNERS

LD101722 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

Senator Birch Bayh has announced the intention to table a bill which largely broadens the powers of the U.S. President in "punishing" those countries which will refuse to support Washington's punitive measures against Iran. The bill gives, specifically, the right to the President to sharply increase duties on commodities imported to the United States from "disobedient" countries and to disallow the federal departments to maintain business links with them.

There is nothing surprising that the American senator decided to threaten Western partners of the United States. This is the style of the present administration. Such is the general political atmosphere in the country. By the way, the United States has long been using gross pressure, diktat and unceremonious attitude in its relations with the allies. West European countries and Japan were repeatedly compelled to take under Washington's pressure decisions which are contrary to their national interests. Suffice it to recall that they were forced to build up their annual military budgets, that their arms were twisted in a bid to get their consent to deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, how unceremoniously the Carter administration instigates them to restrict trade with the Soviet Union and to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

The hegemonist great-power course is increasingly clearly seen in the United States' attitude to its partners. The United States does not even seek their advice, though for the sake of appearances, they are just presented as fait accompli and it is demanded from them that they should implicitly follow the American aggressive policy. They are treated like vassals by a medieval feudal.

The anti-Iranian measures, announced a few days ago by President Carter, are a patent testimony of this. The U.S. President broke off diplomatic relations with Iran, banned export of American goods to that country and is going to confiscate the Iranian assets frozen in the United States. The introduction of an economic blockade is accompanied by intensified military pressure, threats of "military steps," and for this purpose naval and air forces of the United States have been amassed off Iranian shores.

Washington now insists that the allies should take similar steps, and it does not take into account at all their political and economic interests.

The allies are not only urged, but they are grossly blackmailed. American officials declare bluntly that if you shall encounter the prospect of blockade by the United States of the Persian Gulf, and in this case you will be fully deprived of Iranian oil deliveries. In connection with all these circumstances, it looks like natural that in Western Europe and Japan the calls of the Carter administration to join "a crusade" against Iran have met a wary reception. Moreover, one may say that the reaction to Washington's steps is negative in all Western capitals.

The unbalanced attitude, the inability to soberly appraise the realities, the inclination to ostentatious dramatic actions have led the present American administration to a new serious political crisis, into which Washington is intensively drawing its partners.

YENIKEYEV: NO WAY OUT OF CAMP DAVID DEADLOCK

ID110146 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] President as-Sadat of Egypt has ended 2 days of talks in Washington with President Carter. Our observer Viktor Yenikeyev comments:

The formal announcement about the talks said they were devoted to seeking new ways of achieving a Middle East settlement, including a settlement of the problem of Palestine. At the end of the talks both Carter and As-Sadat issued what appeared to be very optimistic statements. President Carter gave it to be understood that his latest talks with the Egyptian leader had been most comprehensive and most encouraging. The two sides had indeed expected a lot from their Washington meeting. Yet what they really wanted was not a speedy Middle East settlement, but finding some way out of the deadlock faced by the three parties to the Camp David accords. This view of the talks is shared by most leading political observers in the United States. Since the Camp David accord was signed by Egypt and Israel under United States auspices about a year and a half ago, the cause of a genuine Middle East peace has not been advanced by an inch. Israel and Egypt have even been unable to come to terms on the problem of what is described as Palestinian autonomy which provides for a show of self-government in the conditions of continued Israeli military occupation. The deadline for talks on that problem is 26 May.

The fruitless nature of the Camp David deal is only too easy to understand. Having signed the separate peace treaty, both Israel and Egypt and also the United States had completely ignored the basic conditions for discharging the Middle East crisis. The agreement does not provide for Israeli troops withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and it sidetracked the right of the Arab people of Palestine to independence and sovereignty. All it did mention was giving the Palestinians a measure of fictitious autonomy under Israeli military control. So what bothers now both As-Sadat and Carter is the total lack of progress toward a Middle East settlement on the basis of the Camp David agreement. And it was not accidental that the latest talks have been started between the two. There are some very obvious reasons for their unease. By conceding to the separate deal with Tel Aviv, President as-Sadat has set against himself the whole Arab world in both the Middle East and south-west Asia. What is more, there is a growing discontent with As-Sadat and his policies in his own country. As for the Carter administration, it now finds itself in an even more delicate situation. It was the President himself who had suggested the Camp David deal in the first place and for some time after it was signed it was played up as a major diplomatic coup of the administration. That time, however, has long been forgotten.

Faced with the approaching elections and sharp criticism from the right and the left the President desperately needs at least some show of progress on the Middle East settlement to boost his foreign policy image. His chances, however, are really slim because one can hardly expect any more concessions from As-Sadat. The Egyptian leader is at the end of his tether and his yielding another inch would destroy what remains of his public image in the Arab eyes. Nor can one expect any concessions from Israel. Carter is certainly in no position to put pressure on Begin during their upcoming talks.

What one can expect is something quite the opposite. Suffice it to recall that it was under pressure from Tel Aviv that the Carter administration had to sack the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young. It was under pressure from Israel that Washington has had to go back on its recent Security Council vote, on a resolution concerning the lawful rights of the Palestinians. The so-called break in communications between the White House and its United Nations ambassador has caused President Carter a defeat in the New York primaries. Such is the situation in which the parties to the Camp David deal find themselves one and a half years after that agreement. In statements on their Washington talks both Carter and As-Sadat have said that there could be no final decisions until the American President had similar talks with Begin. This goes to prove once again that the Camp David deal initiated by the United States has become a handy tool in Israel's hands in its anti-Arab strategy. This being so, there can be no way out of the Camp David deadlock.

NOVOYE VREMYA: EXTINGUISH POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE CAMP DAVID 'FUSE'

LD101451 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 14 4 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Near East Fuse"]

[Text] "I pray that the dimly burning wick that we have kindled ignites a blazing flame of peace" were words uttered at the end of March by U.S. President J. Carter. They were spoken at the ceremony marking the first anniversary of the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The remark is highfaultin, but a long way from the truth. Alas, this wick, like all the actions of Washington and its partners in the Camp David collusion, is more like a lighted fuse threatening to cause an explosion and to bring new trouble for the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

Long-suffering south Lebanon is still being put to fire and the sword. The Palestinian Arab people's rights and interests are still being flagrantly violated. Relying on virtually total support from influential circles across the ocean, Tel Aviv is being increasingly unceremonious in appropriating seized Arab lands, which Prime Minister Begin provocatively calls "Israelite [Izrailevyy] lands" Not merely is one Israeli settlement after another being constructed there, but they are even beginning to open Jewish religious schools there, while closing the Arab college in East Jerusalem.

What kind of "Palestinian autonomy," which the capitulationists in Cairo are so fond of publicizing, can be discussed under those conditions? It is clear that separate talks between Tel Aviv and Cairo--no matter how many of them are held behind the Palestinians' back and in defiance of the will of the Palestinians, who are struggling under the PLO's leadership to create their own independent national state--have been and are unable to lead anywhere except into an impasse, no matter how the White House tries to save its Camp David baby by inviting its partners in the separate deal to Washington for the umpteenth time. And in point of fact the inspirers of the Camp David collusion never even thought of any kind of just, all-embracing settlement of the liberation of all the Arab territories seized by Israel in 1967. Their aim was to forge a Cairo-Tel Aviv militarist axis that would be pivotal in safeguarding U.S. imperialist interests in the Near and Middle East. Especially when the former policeman--the shah's regime in Iran--collapsed.

Relying on its Camp David allies, American imperialism has mounted a broad offensive against the countries and peoples it has decided to include in "its sphere of vital interests." [paragraph continues]

Pentagon strategists have set their sights on revolutionary Iran, which deposed the shah, on the other oil-rich lands of the Persian Gulf and on Democratic Afghanistan. American aircraft carriers and landing ships are sailing the waters off the Indian Ocean. White House emissaries are seeking new military bases and strongpoints there.

The unabated ballyhoo over the invented "Soviet threat" and the Afghan events is being used by Washington as a smokescreen for increasing its expansion throughout the Near and Middle East and Asia.

Nevertheless, misfire is following misfire, whether in Afghanistan, Iran or the Arab world.

And this is happening no matter how hard Washington tries--using promises as a lure, using gunboats to exert pressure, posing as the defender of Islam. Notwithstanding all that, it has failed to harness anyone, a single Near or Middle Eastern country, to its anti-Arab and essentially anti-Muslim axis or to drag anyone into the snare of a military-political alliance conceived on a large scale.

The peoples want to be masters themselves of their own wealth and their own destiny. Asia and Africa today are not the old imperialist, colonialist preserve. So that the states that cherish independence have someone to rely on, someone to get help and support from.

The saber-rattling to which Washington is now resorting is dangerous. Of course, the problems that exist in the Near and Middle East are not simple. But one thing they certainly do not lend themselves to, is a violent, military solution. It is only by restraint, by the renunciation of aggressive, expansionist schemes and actions, by noninterference in other people's internal affairs that the conditions can be created for an all-embracing, just settlement of these problems with the participation of all the interested parties. A settlement that would accord with the interests of all the Arab and other peoples of that region and the interests of all states.

The fuses lighted by imperialism must be rendered harmless. Only then will the blazing flame of peace and justice be able to flare up for the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

RACHKOV VIEWS EFFECTS ON OTHERS OF U.S. OIL POLICIES

LD090951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[S. Rachkov "International Notes": "At Partners' Expense"]

[Text] The monopolies of the three main imperialist centers--the United States, West Europe and Japan--entirely responsible for the energy crisis in the capitalist world, are seeking to shift the burden of the crisis not only onto the developing states but also onto one another. U.S. big capital has been the most successful at this.

On a U.S. initiative, the Western countries a while ago--at the end of 1974, to be more precise--set up the so-called International Energy Agency (IEA) with a view to coordinating an expansionist course vis-a-vis the young oil-exporting states and also to coordinate the West's own efforts to surmount the energy crisis. The main aim of these efforts boiled down to weakening the Western power industry's dependence on imported oil, which it was proposed to achieve through the more economical use of "black gold" and the faster development of the West's own reserves of other types of fuel.

One of the fundamental ideas of the Western energy bloc was to insure that the burden of the crisis was more evenly spread among all the member countries. In particular, it was planned to establish a single oil price in all the IEA states, so this would be an identical incentive for all to save fuel and develop their own energy resources and would prevent those who enjoyed cheaper oil from gaining excessive advantages in the foreign market.

How did this bourgeois "energy idyll" turn out in reality?

Here is just one of the numerous pieces of evidence presented recently by THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of British business circles. The paper reports that West European chemical corporations deeply resent the fact that their American competitors are selling their goods in foreign markets, West Europe included, at artifically low prices, thereby squeezing out local producers. As documents, prepared by the West European Chemical Industry Federation show, in producing their products in the United States the American competitors use American oil, which costs them less than the oil from the world market obtained by the Continental West European countries. Similar protests are coming from West European and Japanese metallurgical, petrochemical and other corporations that consume large quantities of oil and gas because of the specific nature of their products.

The lower oil price on the U.S. domestic market has become in the eyes of the country's partners a symbol of Washington's disregard for its allies' interests. Washington repeatedly promised the leaders of the other capitalist powers to eliminate the "price discrimination" by 1981. However, the U.S. energy program submitted by J. Carter last July in practice postpones this until 1985 at the earliest.

At the meeting of the Western powers' leaders in Tokyo in June 1979 President Carter, yielding to insistent requests to moderate the U.S. "energy waste," promised to set a "ceiling" on American oil imports. However, this "ceiling" was set at the level of the highest imports in U.S. history--the 1977 level (about 440 million tons).

The U.S. partners are also complaining that the more "black gold" the United States imports, the greater the avalanche of depreciating paper dollars sent from the United States in exchange for it. During the energy crisis about 220 billion of them have been received in exchange for oil, and this has considerably aggravated the currency and financial crisis and accelerated inflation in all the capitalist countries.

The U.S. competitors miss no opportunity to make fortunes at others' expense, either. Thus Japan and the FRG, having huge reserves of American currency, use it to pay for imported oil and thereby shift a considerable part of their own burden of inflation onto the oil-exporting states.

However, on the whole the West European countries and Japan, which import almost all the oil they need from the developing states, pursue a policy toward them that is more flexible than Washington's and does not rule out compromises, which in its turn causes considerable irritation across the ocean. President Carter has tried to drag his allies into his militarist adventures in the Persian Gulf. But many of them, considering the growth of anti-American feeling in the region and also their dependence on Near Eastern oil, are in no hurry to join in Washington's adventurist policy. And this is understandable, for the West European countries and Japan, which import from the Near and Middle East between 50 and 80 percent of all the oil they consume, would in the event of a conflict suffer considerably more than the United States, less than 14 percent of whose oil consumption is covered by supplies from the Near East.

In inflaming the ballyhoo over the farfetched "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf countries, Washington is trying to create an atmosphere of war psychosis surrounding oil supplies and thereby to conceal the real threat to the interests of liquid fuel producers and consumers, which stems from its own adventurist, self-seeking policy.

USSR MISSION AT UN SENDS NOTE TO U.S. MISSION ON SHOOTING

LD101554 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 10, TASS--The USSR Permanent Mission with the United Nations in a note sent to the U.S. Mission with the United Nations rejected the assertions of the U.S. side about an allegedly "accidental" nature of the provocation of February 21, 1980.

As has already reported, a flagrant terrorist act was committed on February 21 last against the Soviet Mission. A shot was fired on the mission's building. The bullet hit a room with a woman and a child inside. It was just a lucky coincidence that this attempt on the life of Soviet people did not lead to human casualties.

The USSR Permanent Mission demanded an investigation into the terrorist act. However, the U.S. Mission at the United Nations stated that the bullet hit the building by chance and that the incident was not an attack directed against the Soviet Mission or its personnel.

The note of the USSR Mission stresses that "such assertions are not convincing and they cannot be interpreted otherwise than an attempt to minimize the real gravity of this criminal action." The note point out that inspection of the building fired upon revealed traces confirming that more than one shot had been fired on the building of the Soviet Mission.

Considering the specific circumstances surrounding the above mentioned incident which jeopardized the life of the mission's officials and members of their families as well as considering the continuous hostile campaign being waged by certain U.S. quarters to foment a hostile attitude to Soviet organizations and their personnel, the USSR Mission cannot agree to the dubious version about the so-called "stray bullets", put forward by American side. The Soviet side insists again on adoption by U.S. authorities without delay of the necessary measures to prevent any acts of terror and provocations against the Soviet Mission and its personnel.

OUTCOME OF WISCONSIN, KANSAS PRIMARIES NOTED

LD090751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "When Votes Were Counted..."]

[Text] New York, 2 April--Further Democratic and Republican party "primaries," as they are called, have been held, in the American states of Wisconsin and Kansas.

The winner among the Democrats was J. Carter, who collected 56 and 57 percent of the votes in Wisconsin and Kansas respectively, and among the Republicans it was R. Reagan.

After the votes had been counted late yesterday evening Governor E. Brown of California announced he was not continuing the election campaign. Thus J. Carter and E. Kennedy are continuing the election campaign for the Democrats, and R. Reagan, G. Bush and J. Anderson for the Republicans.

KCNA REPORT ON 7 APRIL DMZ INCIDENT CITED

SK110715 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0937 GMT 9 Apr 80 SK

[Text] On 9 April PRAVDA carries a KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA] report as follows: On 7 April DPRK military personnel who were on a patrol mission in the Demilitarized Zone were fired upon by machinegun. The KCNA noted that the provocation coincides with the campaign of slandering and defaming the DPRK now ongoing in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities are trying to hinder the resumption of dialog between the North and the South on the question of the reunification of the country, deliberately increasing tension in the DMZ.

JAPAN-SOVIET ASSOCIATION LISTS GOALS AT TOKYO MEETING

OW100220 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Tokyo dispatch by correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov on 16th meeting of Japan-Soviet Exchange Association, held in Tokyo]

[Text] Addressing the meeting, the exchange association's Vice Chairman Tsutomu Sato, a professor of foreign studies at Tokyo University, said that the goals of the Japan-Soviet Exchange Association are to expose slanders against the Soviet Union, remove prejudice against the socialist community and furnish correct information on the Soviet reality to the general public in Japan.

The association directed its activities last year toward fulfilling these goals, according to the association's report. It sponsored speech meetings and exhibitions, organized symposia and film festivals introducing the Soviet Union and exchanged delegations. The association's plans for this year stress events related to Lenin's 110th birthday and the Moscow Olympics.

In an interview with a correspondent, Vice Chairman Tsutomu Sato said: U.S. President Carter's call for a boycott of the Olympics is intended not only to oppose sports and the Soviet Union but also to create tension in the world. Therefore, it is the duty not only of sportsmen but of all the peace-loving people of the world to counterattack this Olympic boycott plan.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy said: We are aware of the fact that the Japanese people as a whole are opposed to war and an arms race. The activities of the Japan-Soviet exchange association are contributing to creating a favorable situation for the development of Japan-Soviet relations, thereby promoting the consolidation of peace.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES LUBSANRABDAN-LED MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

LD101423 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Talk in the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 21 March Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party member of the [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Commission.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Sh. R. Rashidov told the guests about the Republican Party organization's work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and party central committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech to voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The Uzbekistan working people are preparing a worthy greeting for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and focussing their efforts on the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for the 10th 5-Year Plan in order to approach the 26th Communist Party Congress with new achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture. Soviet people are sincerely glad at the successes of the Mongolian People, who are securing impressive victories in economic and cultural building. Our people value the tried and tested alliance with fraternal Mongolia.

Namsrayn Lubsandrabdan expressed cordial gratitude for the warm reception accorded to the delegation in Uzbekistan and spoke of how people in Mongolia are resolving the tasks set by the 17th MPRP Congress and insuring accelerated socioeconomic progress in all spheres of the people's life. The Mongolian people are proud of their friendship with the peoples of their great neighbor--the Soviet Union, of the strengthening ties between our countries and the indestructible bonds of friendship and fraternity which were spoken of by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal in his speech on presenting Mongolia's highest order--the Order of Sukhe-Bator--to Moscow State University. N. Lubsanrabdan wished Uzbekistan's working people new successes in resolving the tasks of communist building which face the republic.

Taking part in the talk were (T. Tseren-Ochir), Mongolian consul general in Tashkent; N.N. Yevchuk and N.T. Dzyuba, CPSU Central Committee Executives, U.A. Atakulov, chairman of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Party Commission; and, G.Z. Zakhritdinov and Kh. Rakhimov, Uzbekistan CP Central Committee section chiefs.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES BAYBAKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD110422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Apr, TASS--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Great Hural, today received the Soviet delegation headed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the USSR, which is here taking part in the work of the 25th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning activities.

During the conversation, questions concerning the expansion of economic cooperation between countries, the increase of reciprocal supplies as well as the exchange of progressive experience were touched upon.

Y. Tsedenbal expressed gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet Government, which pays great attention to the all-round economic development of the MPR.

Taking part in the conversation were members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, leading figures in the Council of Ministers and MPR State Planning Committee, as well as USSR Ambassador to the MPR A. I. Smirnov.

AFGHANISTAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'U.S. CHEMICAL' WEAPONS

LD101432 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--The following statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been released here:

"The imperialist circles of the United States and the United Kingdom, Chinese hegemonists and their henchmen in the reactionary circles of other countries, continue, with reliance on the bases in countries neighboring on Afghanistan, their undeclared war against the Afghan people. Having united in an unholy alliance, these forces are doing their utmost to prevent a peaceful life of the Afghan people. They do not stop short of any means in the pursuit of their dark designs, using any dirty and vile methods resolutely condemned by the world public, by the United Nations Organization and by all democratic countries. As is confirmed by the facts and events of the recent days, in their armed struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a sovereign state--member of the United Nations and of the nonalignment movement, they are resorting to the monstrous and barbarous chemical weapons.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers it to be its duty to inform the Moslem people of Afghanistan, all the peoples, national and progressive forces of the world and all states of the following:

On March 25th this year, a patrolling unit of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan discovered in the Herat Province and routed a diversionist gang infiltrated into Afghanistan from abroad. Weapons captured during this operation include chemical hand grenades made in the United States which cause an immediate poisoning in people and stable environmental contamination. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in the possession of irrefutable evidence to the effect that a diversionist gang infiltrated into Afghan territory which included foreign military was armed with the above grenades. Afghanistan's Government express its readiness to make an examination, together with the competent representatives of the world community, of the chemical grenades made in the United States and to investigate into the circumstances of their use by the gangs of mercenaries infiltrated into Afghanistan from abroad.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers it necessary to stress that, as is well known, the United States, despite repeated protests of the international public, had utilized on a broad scale different types of chemical weapons in its criminal war in Vietnam, which caused deaths among civilian population and did serious damage to the environment. It is clearly no coincidence that some time ago U.S. mass media controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon raised a hullabaloo over an alleged use against bandits in Afghanistan of poisonous chemicals. Moreover, U.S. press as well as the press of some of the countries of Western Europe asserts that the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with international law and the U.N. Charter, allegedly uses chemical weapons against innocent population. These assertions are nothing else than vile calumny. At present, in the light of the latest facts, the aim of that noisy propagandist campaign is becoming resolutely clear. It was to hide the criminal acts of the United States behind a smokescreen of bare-worded assertions.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses its profound indignation and resolutely protests against the equipment by internationalist imperialism and reactionaries of the gangs and mercenaries infiltrated into our country with chemical weapons the use of which against innocent civilian population constitutes an act of unheard-of vandalism. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan draws the attention of the governments of the neighbouring countries which place their territories at the disposal of others for carrying out subversive acts against the peaceful Afghanistan and warns them that they are assuming a very heavy responsibility by allowing the U.S. espionage departments to station in their territories chemical weapons with which bandits and terrorists are being equipped.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calls on all the democratic states, the national and progressive movement, the whole of the international community to condemn the criminal acts of U.S. imperialist circles in Afghanistan, to prevent implementation of their sinister designs spearheaded against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Information Minister Press Conference

LD101746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--At a press conference held here today the Minister of Information and Culture of Afghanistan 'Abdolmadjid Sarboland submitted proofs of criminal actions of the United States which supply gangs of mercenaries acting against Democratic Afghanistan with chemical weapons.

Demonstrated for the Afghan and foreign journalists to see were chemical 517 GS grenades of American make, confiscated from the bandits who were intercepted by an Afghan patrol on March 25, 60 kilometres southwest of Herat. In an exchange of fire most of the bandits were killed, and two taken alive. These are Gulam Sakhi, the driver of the bus which was used by the armed-to-the-teeth bandits, and a certain Mahdi Bagram Ali. They have confirmed at the press conference that the gang had American arms, including U.S.-made chemical grenades.

Experts of Afghanistan's Defence Ministry have characterised the toxic agent which was within the chemical grenades. They said that a detailed description of such grenades is given in the book "The Use of Gases in Military Purposes" by Thomas Swarengeimen, printed in the United States. The journalists were shown a film on action of the gas, made by experts of the Defence Ministry.

Answering questions, the minister of information and culture emphasised that now that the Afghan authorities have irrefutable proof of the use of chemical arms by the United States against Afghanistan, more clear has become the background of the campaign of slander that has been unleashed by Washington over an alleged "use" of toxic agents by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Speaking at a press conference, Chief of the Main Political Department of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Lieutenant-Colonel Gol Aka has said that, according to the preliminary investigation, the gang who were routed in the area of Herat and among whom were foreign servicemen, had the aim to penetrate into that provincial centre in order to attack at night time state and public organizations, to sow panic amid the population of the town. Thus, it becomes obvious that the chemical weapon was intended primarily for use against civilians.

KARMAL CALLS FOR END TO ANTI-AFGHAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD101210 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 10, TASS--"International reaction and imperialism, first of all American imperialism, are interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and balooning the 'Afghan question' which they themselves have invented," the Beirut AS-SAFIR weekly was told in an interview by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, prime minister of the DRA. "The Afghan revolution is an internal affair of our people which intends to carry it out to the victorious end despite intrigues by counterrevolution and external reaction", he said. "In this we rely on the fraternal aid of our friends, first of all the Soviet Union", Babrak Karmal said.

"We come out for the establishment of peace and stability in our region and stress that this can be achieved only on condition of the ending of all provocations and intrigues against Afghanistan by the United States, Israel, Beijing, Egypt, Britain, the Arab reaction and Pakistan", Babrak Karmal stated. "Afghanistan wants goodneighbourly relations with Iran and Pakistan and fully supports the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and condemns the Camp David deal", the Afghan leader stressed.

'MERCENARY BAND ROUTED' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Qandahar, April 10, TASS--Yet another big band of Afghan mercenaries operating in Qandahar Province has been routed. It set up its camp in the mountains about 60 kilometres from the provincial center, terrorised peasants, murdered local activists and engaged in brigandage on the roads. The precise location of its main camp was not known. There was only information that the band operated in three groups. It became known lately that this band, headed by Wakil Mohammad Usman, a reactionary who had fled in his time to Pakistan, was preparing a major operation and for this purpose was concentrating its forces near the district centre of (Kakrez).

The band's camp was spotted by air reconnaissance in the morning of April 7th in a remote mountain gorge. Aviation was called out. The band was liquidated by an Afghan air unit commanded by Major Omari Tarhan. Major Vaziri Mirajan, senior lieutenant Mahmud Rahman and others performed with special distinction. American, Pakistani and Chinese made weapons did not help the bandits who tried to put up a fierce resistance.

This was already the second major operation in the past ten days to destroy bandits sent to the south of Afghanistan from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan, where under the guidance of instructors from the United States, China, Egypt and Pakistan they are trained in the craft of hired killers.

Two bands of mercenaries numbering a total of 250 men were liquidated on March 31 in the Dab Pass, Zabol Province. The helicopters and fighter planes were so effective that the surviving bandits fled never to return. Soldiers of the local garrison in (Kakrez) district collected many weapons manufactured in the United States, Britain, China and the FRG that were abandoned by the bandits.

BAKHTAR 'RESOLUTELY' DENIES SEIZURE OF AIRFIELD

LD101636 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has resolutely denounced the propaganda inventions about the situation in Afghanistan, which are fabricated by the mass media of imperialist countries and their flunkies.

The recent example of malicious misinformation is a report of the radio stations of Beijing and Pakistan, which was amplified by Western propaganda. The report said that bandits had allegedly seized the Bagram airport near Kabul. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, referring to the leadership of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan, has stated that this lie is nothing but a propaganda concoction of imperialism and reaction.

RETURN OF REFUGEES TO AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

ID101122 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 10 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--Another 700 residents of Baglan Province have returned to their native places which they had left for fear of repressions by the despotic Amin regime.

The returnees have stated their readiness to conduct a resolute struggle against the enemies of the republic's working people.

AFGHAN WORKERS ASSIST IN 'ELIMINATING' MERCENARIES

ID101124 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 10 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--Afghan working people are giving assistance and support to the people's armed forces in searching out and eliminating gangs of imperialist mercenaries and reactionaries trained in the special camps in Pakistani territory. Thanks to joint actions a rebel centre has been discovered and made harmless in the district of Doshi (the Province of Baglan). Captured in a successful operation against the bandits were 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 weapons, radiotransmitters and illuminating rockets made in the United States, China and Pakistan.

MASS MEETINGS IN AFGHANISTAN SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

ID101300 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 10 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--A mass meeting of representatives of various Pushtun tribes, peasants and office workers was held in the town of Seyyed Karam in the north of Paktia Province. The meeting was addressed by Hamid Momayyez, governor of this south eastern province, who stressed that Afghanistan's enemies were trying to create difficulties and obstacles on the road to the fulfilment of the tasks set by the April revolution, to sow fear and confusion in the life of the Afghan people. He called on the inhabitants of the province to rally in order to worthily repulse the enemies of the country's independence and territorial integrity.

The meeting of the governor of Kabul Province with representatives of working people of the Kalangar, Mohammed Agha and Barakibarak districts developed into a demonstration of support by working people for the policy of the Afghan leadership which is making an effort to ensure tranquility, normal working life in the country and is tirelessly struggling against intrigues by internal and external reaction.

MOSCOW DARI: AFGHAN POSITION IN COMING ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUPPORTED

TA102029 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The world's peace-loving circles have welcomed with deep understanding the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in connection with the forthcoming session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad.

It is noted in this statement: The government of the DRA regards the decision of the recent extraordinary session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with respect to suspending Afghanistan's membership in this organization as completely illegal and as being null and void. It is stated in this document: The DRA is a full-fledged member of this organization and expresses its readiness to take an active part in the forthcoming session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization. The DRA will send to this regular session its authorized delegation which will be instructed to defend the interests of the Islamic world in the struggle against imperialist and Zionist aggression, and to consolidate the peace and security of the Near and Middle East region, and other areas of international tensions.

As is known the Islamic Conference Organization has been established to achieve these humane aims and from the beginning Afghanistan also actively participated in its work. The United States and China and their allies have always attempted to deprive this organization of its anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stand, and to divert it from defending the vital interests of the Islamic world, and [words indistinct] to lead it into an alliance with their policy which is hostile toward peace and progress.

The United States and Beijing have acted through regimes associated with them and also carried out such attempts during the last session of this conference, and although the imperialists and their allies were not successful in diverting this conference from considering the vital issue of the Middle East problem, they imposed the review of the so-called Afghan question over this conference, and this was direct intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA. At the same time the unavailability of reliable information about the situation in Afghanistan caused the incorrect stand of most participants in the last session; and may of the false and fanciful theories of the imperialist and Beijing propaganda were that allegedly the struggle in Afghanistan is being waged between the forces of Islam and the atheist regime. The discordant and untrue aspect of this slander is becoming clearer day by day. All are perceiving that Islam in Afghanistan enjoys the support and protection of the government; and this government is attempting to (?encourage the clergy to run the social and governmental affairs within the framework of a (?national) front.

The program of social and economic changes which is being implemented in Afghanistan is consistent with the ideals of millions of toiling Muslims of this country who sense the daily attention of the government regarding their welfare and future. Only a handful of terrorists, saboteurs and [word indistinct] who are trained and armed by the forces of the enemy of the Islamic world confront the wide masses of the countrymen who support the Government of the DRA and who are the true representatives of Islam. Of these forces of the enemy of Islam, foremost of all, is the United States which is the main collaborator and the inspirator of Israeli aggression against the Arab nations and the oppressor and the real colonizer of the Islamic countries. Also the talk is about China where, [words indistinct] the Muslim nations are persecuted, and Egypt's As-Sadat and Israel.

The assault of mercenaries who are paid by the enemies of Islam jeopardized the sovereignty and independence of the DRA to such an extent that the Afghan Government was forced to ask for Soviet assistance to repell the aggression. The Soviet Union also hurried to the assistance of the Afghan people and according to the articles and points of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation [words indistinct] which was included in the message addressed to all the Muslims of Russia and the East published in 1919.

It was stated in this document that you yourselves should build your own life according to your methods and in accordance with your characteristics. You deserve this because your destiny is in your own hands.

The Soviet Union despatched a limited contingent of its forces into the DRA precisely for the self-same reason that the Afghan people could enjoy the true [word indistinct] of determining its destiny and (?build) its life the way it wishes. Thus, [words indistinct] the imperialists and Beijing and international reaction were deprived of the possibility of imposing their will upon the people of Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan people and the people of other Islamic countries, following their defeat, created a very great tumult and imposed the consideration and review of the so-called Afghan problem upon the various international organizations.

The Government of the DRA holds that putting the Afghan problem on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Islamic Conference Organization will not be in the interest of the Islamic world and can only distract the attention of this conference from vital and important problems, particularly the struggle for a just solution of the Middle East problem. All this will be to the benefit of imperialist forces which attempt to sow the seeds of discord among Islamic countries. At the same time the DRA clearly indicates that it does not fear discussions about the situation in Afghanistan in any forum. The aforementioned document states that if this problem is put on the agenda, the Afghan delegation will be prepared to set out the viewpoint of the Government and people of the DRA on the events concerning Afghanistan so as to expose the allegations of the imperialist circles regarding our country and revolution. It is pointed out in the statement of the Government ofthe DRA that we will expose (?the conspiracy) of the most vindictive enemies of the Islamic world, and will spare no effort to consolidate Islamic solidarity for the defense of the interests of Muslim countries.

AFGHAN ACADEMY CHIEF VIEWS TIES WITH SCIENTISTS ABROAD

LD100959 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word special correspondent G. Bocharov interview with (Gul Mohammad Nurzay), president of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, entitled, "Afghanistan: Science's First Steps." Doctor (Nurzay) starts by outlining the history of the academy, which was founded after the April revolution, and the work of the institutes which have so far been set up, noting the advances which have been made despite the difficulties posed as the result of actions by internal and external enemies. The correspondent's final question and (Nurzay's) reply were as follows:

"'Has the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan established ties and contacts with scientific establishments in other countries, or is this a question for the future?'

"'Why, No,' the president retorted vigorously. 'From the first days of the academy's existence we adopted a policy of very broad cooperation with foreign scientists and, above all, withthe socialist countries' academies of sciences. In particular, a protocol has been signed between the academies of sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. I recently visited your country and met with the organizers of Soviet science. We discussed questions of the practical realization of our plans.'"

"'And yesterday I was informed that we will soon be receiving Soviet equipment for certain laboratories. Tadzhik scientists are giving us concrete assistance. We have also signed a cooperation document with Polish scientists. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has put to us a proposal to establish scientific contacts. We also have links with British and French scientists. I recently met with Indian colleagues--our conversation also touched on scientific cooperation.

"'In conclusion,' Doctor (Nurzay) said, 'I would like to express my gratitude for the benevolent, sincere support of Soviet scientists and Soviet people. I would also like to voice the hope that some time later I will be able to speak of Afghan scientists' significant achievements and of our contribution to the cause of building new life. We have tremendous difficulties to overcome. But I am sure that we will cope. We will be helped in this by our friends and, above all, by Soviet scientists.'"

MOSCOW INCREASES BROADCASTS IN DARI, PASHTO TO AFGHANISTAN

[Broadcast Note--FCS/WA] FBIS monitoring observations indicate that the Moscow International Service increased its broadcasting effort in Dari and Pashto to Afghanistan recently from 14 to 21 hours per week in Dari and from 17 to 20 and 1/2 hours per week in Pasto. The additional Dari programming is at 1730 to 1800 GMT and 1830 to 1900 GMT, with Pashto programming at 1800 to 1830 GMT. These additional programs provide a solid 6 hour block, from 1300 to 1900 GMT, of Dari and Pashto broadcasts carried on four shortwave frequencies simultaneously.

Moscow International Service last increased its Dari and Pashto output on 5 February when it increased Dari broadcasts by 3 and 1/2 hours and Pashto by 6 and 1/2 hours per week.

PRAVDA REPORTS DELEGATION RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

LD090805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return From Congress"]

[Text] On 2 April the CPSU delegation comprising K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee (delegation head), and V.S. Rostovshchikov, secretary of the Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow from Sri Lanka after taking part in the 11th Sri Lanka Communist Party Congress.

AFP: 'NEW CHINA THREAT' STEERS SOVIET VIETNAMESE HELP

BK100611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 10 April (AFP)--The Soviet Union was helping Vietnam in the face of any new threat from China, Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Ivan Shpedko said here today.

"The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam but not interfering in its domestic affairs, in the face of any new threat from China," he told newsmen after a meeting with President Suharto.

The ambassador accused China of interfering in Kampuchea, saying, "China has started the civil war in Kampuchea and Vietnam has been asked to help restore peace there."

On Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said the presence of Soviet forces there was at the request of the Afghan people and government.

"There will be no reason for us to have any interest there if the United States will guarantee that it will not interfere in Afghanistan and other nearby countries," he said.

The ambassador denied foreign press reports that Soviet troops had attacked a mosque in Afghanistan.

"The reports are not true. We are prepared to have a dialogue with Indonesian Muslim leaders to explain the real situation in Afghanistan," he said.

On the American-Iran crisis, he said the United States had sent ships to the Persian Gulf in preparation for a war.

"They (the United States) should not make such a preparation if they only want to have the American hostages released. The problem can be settled peacefully," he added.

PRAVDA REJECTS AUSTRALIAN VERSION OF ANTARCTIC POLICY

LD021215 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--"The excessive zeal without substantial knowledge did a bad turn to some Australian newspapers a few days ago, writes today the newspaper PRAVDA. They qualified the establishment of the USSR's seventh scientific station in the Antarctic as... the Soviet Union's territorial expansion in the Antarctic.

"And that was not all. It was also reported, the newspaper writes, that the USSR allegedly nurtures far-reaching plans in strategic development of the area and claims Antarctic sources of raw materials. And all that arouse around the establishment of the tiny Soviet meteorological station Russkaya on the Marie Byrd Land.

"The Antarctic discoveries of the Australian press are absurd from beginning to end, PRAVDA stresses. The USSR firmly observes the spirit and the letter of the 1959 treaty on the Antarctic and strictly follows its principles of demilitarization and neutralization of the Antarctic. And the USSR's scientific offensive to the sixth continent serves the humane aim of condition of our planet. Hydrometeorological towers and synoptical instruments are no threat to the Antarctic, neither are the Soviet people who go that far for the sake of the advancement of science. That was also admitted by a spokesman of Australia's Foreign Ministry who turned down provocative reports of newspapers".

AUSTRALIA CONCERNED OVER 'AGENT ORANGE' AFFAIR

LD090849 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April 1980 publishes on page 5 a 600-word Sydney dispatch from "own correspondent" O. Skalkin, datelined 31 March, under the headline "The 'Orange' Affair." Shalkin reports the concern among the Australian public over the "tragic story of a group of veterans of the Vietnam War" who have suffered illnesses and fathered deformed children allegedly as a result of contact with "Agent 'Orange'" during the Vietnam War. Shalkin reports that Australians are suing the U.S. Government and will sue the Australian Government for damages, and outlines denials by the Australian Government that Australians were involved in the use of Agent "Orange," asserting that "recent events place a big question mark over this aspect of the Australian contribution to the imperialist intervention" in Vietnam.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD110857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Statement by People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 April--A spokesman for the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry has issued a statement completely denying fabrications regarding "the use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea."

The Kampuchean news agency SPK has reported that the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that these fabrications and Thailand's demands for the formation of a UN standing commission in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border are merely a pretext to continue to render aid to unvanquished Pol Pot supporters and other reactionary forces under cover of "humanitarian aid to the refugees."

Only the Kampuchean people themselves have the right to decide their destiny. The People's Revolutionary Council is their sole representative, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUN SEN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD110821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stopped over in Moscow on 28 March through 1 April on his way home.

EASTERN EUROPE

ZIMYANIN MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV PARTY WORKERS GROUP

LD110719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of LCY party workers headed by T. Momirovski, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Macedonian Association for Cultural and Educational Questions, was in the Soviet Union from 31 March through 7 April in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the LCY and familiarized itself with the CPSU's activity in the cultural sphere. It had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the USSR Ministry of Culture and creative organizations and cultural institutions and visited the Ukrainian SSR.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee secretary M.V. Zimyanin. The talk was attended by V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; and M. Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS KATUSHEV

AU032012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Moscow, (AGERPRES) 3/4/1980--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, now in Moscow for the 94th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee, had a working meeting on April 3, with K.F. Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Union's permanent representative to the CMEA. During the talk on the occasion, conducted in a comradely atmosphere, they approached questions of the development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

BAYBAKOV, BULGARIA'S LUKANOV MEET IN MOSCOW

LD090807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Ties Expanding"]

[Text] On 2 April N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow. Questions of implementing the master scheme for specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the material production sphere through 1990 and the coordination of the USSR and Bulgarian state plans in 1981-1985 were discussed during the meeting that was held.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

SINDERMANN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW ON TRIP TO JAPAN

LD110803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Stopping Over in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation from the GDR Volkskammer headed by H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the Volkskammer and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council has been in Moscow en route to and from Japan.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD101337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Text of Brezhnev, Kosygin message to Hungarian leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and all Hungarian working people fraternal greetings on the country's national holiday--the 35th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke.

In the days of April 1945 a historic change occurred in the destiny of the Hungarian people. As a result of the Soviet Army's victories over the Hitlerite invaders Horthy's fascist regime collapsed and broad opportunities were opened up before the Hungarian people for building a new life.

In the past 35 years fundamental socioeconomic transformations have been implemented in the country, a modern industry and highly developed cooperative-based agriculture have been created, science and culture have flourished and the people's welfare has increased considerably under the leadership of the party of communists, the tested vanguard of the working class and entire people. The 12th MSZMP Congress which completed its work recently summed up the results of this selfless constructive labor and outlined new frontiers in building a developed socialist society.

As your friends and allies, the Soviet people, together with the Hungarian people, take pride in these remarkable achievements. Relations of true fraternity and all-round cooperation are constantly developing between our countries. These relations are based on the firm foundation of the commonality of our social system, the unity of our fundamental interests, loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching, and proletarian internationalism, and on the close cohesion between the CPSU and MSZMP. In all spheres of political, economic and cultural life we act in unison, we derive from our mutual support new strength for resolving national and international tasks. We are convinced that the forthcoming period will be marked by the further intensification of collaboration between our countries and that indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship will bear glorious new fruit.

The Hungarian People's Republic firmly and consistently advocates the socialist community's unity and cohesion. It makes a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact which for over 25 years now has served as a firm guarantee of the security of its members and an effective factor of peace in Europe. Hungary takes an active part in the activity of CEMA and in the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Acting hand in hand with the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for peace, the consolidation of international security, and social progress and the peoples' freedom and independence, Hungary has deservedly won high international prestige.

On the day of the People's Hungary's glorious jubilee we voice the conviction that Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation will continue to strengthen unswervingly to our peoples' benefit. We wish you and all Hungarian working peoples great successes in building a developed socialist society, in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, and in waging the noble struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Long live the fraternal friendship and indestructible unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary:

[Signed] L. Brezhnev. A. Kosygin

OVARI INTERVIEW ON 35TH ANNIVERSAY OF HUNGARIAN LIBERATION

LD071303 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners: As we have already reported, Comrade Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, came to Moscow in connection with the celebrations of 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and the Hungarian cultural days which opened on this occasion. Here is the statement he gave to our correspondent: [begin recording]

Our delegation came to the Soviet Union in order to participate in the celebrations held in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our country and to take part in the events of the Hungarian cultural days. This was an uplifting sensation for us. The day of our liberation, 4 April, is not a mere date for us. In remembering 4 April, 35 years ago, we think not only of the struggles of those days but also of the path that we have travelled since. The sacrifices made by the Soviet Army for the liberation of Hungary were not in vain. In the period since liberation there has been rapid social progress in Hungary. Our economy was flowered and our cultural life has developed. The multifaceted help given by the Soviet Union has played an important role in this--in the political and economic sectors and in other spheres as well. Thus we can rightly say that these days represent not only the festival of our liberation but also the festival of Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

Hungarian-Soviet friendship can look back on a history spanning more than six decades. This is not just something that belongs to our holidays: We have been together in struggle and in work, and this is why this is a beautiful holiday for us. Within the sphere of Hungarian-Soviet relations, cultural cooperation plays an important role. Our artists have prepared for the cultural events with great care and thus we are pleased with their successes. We are glad that the Soviet audience had received them with understanding. Our cultural relations are developing well and this is part of the generally well-developing relations which characterize the links between our countries and peoples. The visit of the Soviet party and state delegation to Hungary last year, led by the true friend of our people, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was an event of outstanding importance in these relations. [end recording]

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD090809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 2 April I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and had a conversation with him.

M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

BREZHNEV OFFERS POLAND'S H. JABLONSKI CONGRATULATIONS

LD101345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Text of Brezhnev message to H. Jablonski]

[Text] To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

Esteemed Comrade Jablonski:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I cordially congratulate you on your election to the lofty post of chairman of the Polish State Council. I wish you, Comrade Chairman, and the entire fraternal Polish people new successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions.

I express profound confidence that Soviet-Polish friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to develop successfully in the interests of strengthening the socialist community and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

KOSYGIN OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS TO POLAND'S E. BABIUCH

LD101347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Text of Kosygin message to E. Babiuch]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Babiuch:

On behalf of the Soviet Government I sincerely congratulate you in connection with your reappointment to the post of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. I wish you great successes in your responsible work to implement the tasks set by the Eighth PZPR Congress, for the good of socialist Poland and in the interests of the further development and deepening of fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and socialism..

[Signed] A. Kosygin.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES POLISH COUNTERPART WOJTQSZEK

LD101349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Text of Gromyko message to E. Wojtaszek]

[Text] To Comrade Emil Wojtaszek, Polish foreign minister.

Esteemed Comrade Wojtaszek:

Accept my cordial congratulations on your reappointment to the post of Polish foreign minister. I wish you success in your responsible work to further strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and to broaden and deepen cooperation among the socialist community countries in the international arena.

[Signed] A. Gromyko.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE ON NATO ALLIES

LD111033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political review": "In the Atlantic Noose"]

[Text] Reactionary circles in imperialist powers, and in the United States above all, are continuing to fan anti-Soviet hysteria and to fuel tension in the international arena. Using the so-called "Afghan question" and the events in Iran as an excuse, the United States is trying to realize its old hegemonist designs. To this end it is accelerating military preparations in every possible way and pursuing a feverish arms race.

At the same time Washington is trying increasingly persistently to get its North Atlantic bloc partners to follow obediently the militarist course mapped out on the other side of the ocean. It should be noted that the NATO countries' ruling circles include many supporters of Washington's policy of exacerbating the international situation. Proceeding from self-seeking class interests and the desire to make the maximum profits out of military orders, they are agreeing to acknowledge American leadership and to help the United States to realize its expansionist aspirations.

London and Bonn have long been obediently following instructions from across the ocean. Other NATO countries are also fulfilling the bloc's decisions to modernize their armed forces and to increase military spending by 3 percent annually. Getting drawn into the dangerous vortex of adventures being conducted by the Pentagon, they supported its extremely dangerous plan to deploy a new generation of medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe. Preparations are already underway on British, FRG and Italian territory for the deployment of these missiles, which are capable of reaching targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and other European socialist states.

The broadening of the NATO countries' militarist preparations and the unrestrained arms race which they are pursuing find most concentrated expression in the continuous growth of their military budgets. Over the past 10 years, according to figures in the NATO REVIEW journal, their total military spending has more than doubled and topped $211.5 billion in 1979. It is increasing particularly rapidly in 1980-1981. J. Carter has just sent to Congress the revised draft budget for 1981, in which he has proposed setting the overall "ceiling" for U.S. military spending at the level, unprecedented in all U.S. history, of $164.5 billion--$2.7 billion more than he himself requested in January.

The West European partners are following in the steps of the transatlantic opponents of detente. According to a British Government White Paper which has just been published, in fiscal 1980-1981 it is planned to set the British Defense Ministry budget at the level of 10.8 billion pounds sterling, that is, to increase it by almost 1 billion pounds compared with this year. Under pressure from Washington the FRG is also increasing its spending on militarist preparations by DM1 billion.

Pulling the Atlantic noose increasingly tightly around the necks of the peoples of West Europe, the transatlantic strategists and generals on NATO staffs have begun devoting special attention to countries situated on the bloc's southern and northern flanks with a common border with socialist states. As regards the southern flank, here it is a question above all of Turkey and also Greece. The Swiss newspaper LA SUISSE has pointed out that from the American viewpoint "Turkey is a strategic objective of paramount importance." In the past the United States had 26 military bases on Turkish territory; some of them were used primarily for gathering intelligence data on the Soviet Union. American aircraft capable of striking at the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries were based at others. [paragraph continues]

In addition, from these bases the United States could threaten the whole region of the Near and Middle East. The American bases on Turkish soil were closed in 1975. Since then Washington has zealously been seeking to restore its positions in Turkey.

Long and complex negotiations between Ankara and Washington on that score ended last week. A Turkish-American agreement on "cooperation in the sphere of joint defense" was signed, as well as three appendixes relating to measures to insure security and to effect cooperation in developing the Turkish military industry. According to the agreement reached, the United States has secured the possibility of continuing to use one airbase, four intelligence-gathering facilities and seven communication stations.

In exchange for the bases and other military installations on Turkish soil the United States has pledged to give Ankara military and economic aid, which will total more than $450 million in 1980 alone. Military hardware and arms will be supplied, in particular, as part of this sum, and enterprises for the production of ammunition and antiaircraft guns will be constructed. In addition, this year Turkey is to receive approximately $300 million in the form of aid from the FRG. West Germany, the newspaper MILLIYET has written, will also undertake to pay the Turkish side's costs associated with creating NATO's AWAC's system and will hand over 70 Leopard tanks to Turkey gratis. All this will require Bonn to further increase its own military spending. But this does not embarrass people on the Rhine. "We are prepared to increase our defense spending," Bonn Minister Lambsdorff said in an interview in the American BUSINESS WEEK magazine, "and to do everything necessary to make good the gaps left by others who could insure a presence in the Indian Ocean region." A very transparent hint.

As the Turkish Foreign Ministry has deemed it necessary to emphasize, the military installations on Turkish territory will be used by the United States "only within the NATO framework." This statement was obviously elicited by the fact that the United States intends to use the newly acquired bases on Turkish soil as strong points in its expansionist policy in the Near and Middle East. "Turkey's NATO membership," reads a report by the scientific research service of the U.S. Library of Congress, "is of special significance.... Turkey--the only Muslim NATO country--borders on the Arab states of Syria and Iraq, as well as Iran." It "imparts a broader character to the NATO concept," the report's compilers continue, "and serves as a connecting link between north and south."

Many facts attest that Washington is dragging Turkey, as well as other countries, into militarist preparations dangerous for the cause of peace in the Near East. The weekly YANKI has reported that the United States has informed Turkey, Portugal, Spain and Greece that "if American military intervention is necessary in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean," they could be asked for "transit services" in the transfer of reinforcements and equipment from the United States. These countries will have to provide the United States with an air corridor over their territory and guarantee the "Safe transfer" of troops.

The measures to activate NATO's entire southern flank also include the persistent U.S. attempts to return Greece to the bloc's military organization. It is true that the proposals made on this score by Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, have been turned down by Athens. However, it is believed at the bloc's headquarters that the United States might now begin talks with Greece on the right to use military installations on Greek soil within the framework of a bilateral agreement and on reconciling the differences which exist between Greece and Turkey. The fact that the United States is preparing such a step is confirmed by a U.S. Senate report which emphasizes that "the United States can no longer forgo a certain role in the strategically important east Mediterranean, particularly in relations between Greece and Turkey." [paragraph continues]

To this end Washington is inclining toward the idea of convening a summit meeting on the lines of Camp David.

Increased U.S. militarist activeness is also noticeable on NATO's northern flank, that is, in another region directly adjacent to the USSR's borders.

The desire to strengthen the northern flank was mentioned in a recent report to the Senate by Defense Secretary H. Brown. Practical military measures in this sphere were rehearsed on the North Atlantic bloc's major military maneuvers "Anorak Express," which ended a week ago. They were accompanied by a vociferous propaganda campaign, which pursued the aim of involving the countries of the region--Norway and Denmark--still more closely in NATO's militarist preparations.

These maneuvers had not ended before a Norwegian-American "agreement on lines of communication" was signed in Oslo. It governs the use by the U.S. Armed Forces of Norwegian ports, airports, railroads and roads, as well as lines of communication and living and official quarters. In other words, this document governs the terms of technical backup and material supplies for subunits and units of the American Armed Forces which NATO might send to Norway.

In connection with Washington's attempts to take Norway in hand it would not be out of place to recall a recent statement by the eminent Norwegian scientist Martin Sater. This specialist in the sphere of foreign policy wrote in the newspaper DAGBLADET: "U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's statements in February of this year to the effect that a military conflict in the Persian Gulf region would affect other regions, right up to Europe's northern flank, indicate that it will not be Norway but the United States that will decide the question of where and how the American forces situated in forward positions can be used."

Yes, it is precisely the United States and the imperialist circles of that country which are increasingly unceremoniously imposing their will on their allies. They are seeking to create on NATO's flanks a chain of missile, air and naval bases directed against the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. The agreements recently signed in Ankara and Oslo attest that Washington is increasingly strongly entangling its partners in Atlantic snares and making them obey its diktat.

The strengthening of the United States' links with other NATO countries and its increased militarist preparations are posing an increasingly serious threat to the cause of peace. This obliges the Soviet Union and its allies and friends to keep their powder dry and to be persistent and consistent in the struggle to insure the peoples' security.

USSR MIGHT CONSIDER POSTPONING MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD091527 Madrid ABC in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 11 LD

[EFE dispatch: "USSR Open to Postponement of Madrid Conference"]

[Text] Moscow, 1 April--The Soviet Union "completely supports the idea of the Madrid conference," EFE was told today by the Soviet Foreign Ministry's official spokesman.

Despite the indication of doubt or reservations implied in the use of the word "idea" with reference to the planned Madrid meeting, the Kremlin has already expressed on several occasions its "willingness to cooperate in converting into a constructive forum" the third round of the CSCE.

The aforementioned ministry spokesman, Aleksandr Vosnikov, said, in answer to questions from EFE, that "Leonid Brezhnev himself, Minister Andrey Gromyko, head of Soviet diplomacy, and the meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have expressed their support for the Madrid conference."

Although the Soviet spokesman's written replies make no mention of a possible postponement of the Madrid meeting, unofficial sources confirmed to EFE that the Kremlin "is not, in principle, in favor of postponing the meeting," scheduled to take place in the Spanish capital this November.

The Soviet Union trusts that the CSCE, which will also be attended by the United States and Canada, will be "an excellent opportunity for reinvigorating detente and preventing the world from reverting into another cold war."

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union is afraid of the United States "using the Madrid conference to put the Warsaw Pact countries in the dock."

The Kremlin's reluctance to take part in a "polemical forum" instead of "advancing along the path of cooperation" explains the fact that the Soviet Union unreservedly supports the "idea" of the conference, while seeming somewhat unwilling to "go to Madrid to take the baddy's role."

Unofficial sources told EFE that the Kremlin might give its approval to a "slight postponement" of the conference, as long as there is "a general consensus" on this. The "slight postponement" by a few months would benefit the stances of the Warsaw Pact as a whole and the Soviet Union in particular, in the hope that during this brief interim "calm would ensue in the agitated international situation," stemming from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It would also give people time to "forget the case of Sakharov," the nobel prizewinner banished to Gorkiy; while on the other hand, the White House could "moderate its confrontation" with the Soviet Union following the presidential elections, whatever their result.

GRIGORYANTS SCORES FRG COMPLIANCE WITH U.S. DEMANDS

LD111001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants article: "Bonn Is Being Drawn Into the Pentagon's Adventures"]

[Text] Bonn--What is happening in the FRG now is in sharp contrast to the mood of the last 10 years, when the relaxation of tension and good relations with the Soviet Union strengthened FRG citizens' feeling of security and confidence in the stability of the foundations of peace in Europe. It seems that these sentiments are now being annulled. An atmosphere similar to that of the "cold war" times is being revived on the banks of the Rhine by the efforts of the press and rightwing politicians.

The atmosphere is changing--a sharp shift in emphasis is taking place in Bonn policy too. People on the Rhine are apparently prepared to forego the fruits of the "Ostpolitik" for the sake of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity." The concept is being asserted that the FRG's military security can be guaranteed solely and exclusively within the framework of NATO and in reliance on Washington. But as one prominent person has remarked, on one leg you can only stand still. You need two to walk.

By following this concept Bonn is fettering its own initiative and freedom to maneuver in world politics, whether it likes it or not. In other words at a certain stage "Atlantic solidarity" becomes disastrous, since it tears the fabric of detente and revives the threat of foreign policy isolation for the FRG.

How can the shift which has been observed in Bonn's policy be justified? They try to do so using the old method: shifting the blame. The blame for the cooling of the international climate is ascribed to the Soviet Union and some kind of "fatal miscalculations" on its part. But it was not the Soviet Union which made the miscalculations. They are being made by those who are trying to launch the world into "cold war," they are being made by transatlantic politicians blinded by the idea of U.S. hegemonism. The FRG is embarking on the slippery slope of unconditional support for Washington's bellicose line.

Bonn figures are sufficiently experienced to know that international peace is being threatened by the alarming changes in American policy and the course adopted by Washington of abruptly shifting the balance of forces in its own favor. But instead of resisting such a development, Bonn is acting as assistant to the United States, helping it to draw the whole of Europe into a new round in the arms race and thereby jeopardizing talks on military detente on the continent. The facts are known. The FRG is systematically increasing military appropriations, reequipping the Bundeswehr with the latest hardware and developing the navy. The FRG was one of the instigators of the NATO decision of deploying American Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe. At a press conference Chancellor H. Schmidt rejected the very idea of postponing the implementation of the Brussels decision and even more so the idea of revoking it. He argued that only by means of "upgrading" NATO, as he put it, is it possible to restore military equilibrium in Europe.

People on the Rhine keep talking about the "restoration of equilibrium" as a prerequisite or rather a condition, for continuing detente. In essence this looks rather like an ultimatum cut according to the pattern of the Washington administration, which incidentally has destroyed the equilibrium with its actions in the Persian Gulf region, the sharp increase in military appropriations and the decision on deploying new missiles in Europe.

The plan for deploying American missiles in Western Europe, in whose adoption the FRG played a major role, is the most serious blow against the detente process. More and more people in West Germany are now becoming aware of the pernicious consequences of this dangerous venture. There is a wide awareness here of General Bastian's remarks to the effect that the present scale of NATO armaments threatens the FRG's very existence, since it is turning it into a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike.

At the same time preparations are already under way in Western Europe for receiving the new weapons and it is only to distract attention that politicians are talking about NATO's "two fold decision" in Brussels, which allegedly provides for not only the deployment of missiles, but also talks on military detente.

West Germany is being sucked into a dangerous whirlpool of adventures thought up by the Pentagon. According to the experts (A. Mechsterheimer) and D. Senghaas the United States seeks the "Europeanization of nuclear war" and is at the same time carrying out actions which concern the Soviet Union's security interests. In a recent television appearance the two scientists stated that the USSR provides no grounds for "upgrading" NATO and that it is the United States which is building up its military potential, adopting cluster warheads, deploying mobile MX missiles, creating Trident submarines and so forth.

Such sober assessments are meeting with a response among the public. A curious detail: During the television program an instant poll of viewers was carried out, using a computer. Some 84 percent of those polled came out in favor of continuing detente. The vast majority demand disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. Common sense tells ordinary FRG citizens that it is not the events in Afghanistan which threaten to shake the edifice of international peace, as official Bonn is now asserting together with Washington, but the new round in the arms race being unleashed by the Pentagon and NATO.

You would think that FRG leaders are well informed about the mood in the country. But sometimes one forms the impression that after stumbling over the American missiles Bonn is no longer capable of regaining its balance and standing firmly on both feet. The logic of "Atlantic solidarity" entails more and more new concessions to Washington.

People on the Rhine justify a certain dependence on the United States in terms of the "special geostrategic location" of the FRG--a country located on the dividing line between the two military-political blocs. True, nobody in Bonn is going to assert today that the Soviet Union is threatening the FRG with a military attack--not even Strauss. But another absurd thesis has taken the place of that myth--to the effect that the Soviet Union intends to use its military might to exert political pressure on the FRG. Rhine politicians themselves probably do not believe in this mythical threat. The experience of past decades convincingly refutes this fabrication. But if we are talking about "pressure," and unceremonious pressure at that, there is no need to seek far for facts. H. Schmidt's visit to the United States, during which the "unanimity on all fundamental questions" was stressed, was scarcely over when a reminder came from across the ocean: Rhetorical solidarity alone is not enough, "tangible acts" are needed. Z. Brzezinski, the American President's national security adviser, indulged in this undiplomatic statement on the day when F.-J. Strauss, H. Schmidt's rival in the struggle for the post of chancellor, arrived in Washington. By giving the Bavarian figure an emphatically cordial reception the Washington administration, as we can see, is openly demonstrating who really has its sympathies and support.

So that is real pressure, not imaginary. These are the results. Against the will of millions of citizens and contrary to the country's economic needs, Bonn agrees to the American demand to toughen trade conditions with the Soviet Union--to extend the list of "strategic goods" whose export to socialist countries is banned. Against its own interests, the FRG is becoming more and more enmeshed in the tight snares of America's great-power policy with respect to the developing countries.

Washington is tempting the FRG with the privileged position of its confidant in mutual relations with young states, above all in the Near and Middle East and Southeast Asia. It cannot be said that people on the Rhine are resisting this temptation. Influential circles are themselves toying with the idea of reviving the old overseas policy of the Reich, acting as junior partner to the United States for the time being. In accordance with the Atlanticist "division of labor" the FRG has assumed the role of financial donor and military partner to Ankara. The idea of establishing "new relations" between the EEC and the Persian Gulf countries, rather along the lines of a makeweight to Washington's military-political doctrine, has emerged in the Rhine capital. The FRG seeks similar special relations with the ASEAN countries.

Of course, oaths of "loyalty to Atlanticism" conceal the real political intentions of FRG ruling circles themselves, which believe they can achieve what they want more rapidly and easily in harness with the United States. But these calculations are built on shaky ground. Will the FRG achieve much by agreeing completely to the present American course? It risks reviving suspicion and distrust among its Western partners, which fear the Washington-Bonn axis and West German hegemony in Western Europe. Moreover the FRG is risking detente, whose fruits have brought only good to its people.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S., ISRAELI PLANS FOR TURKEY

LD100909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[A. Grachev "Rejoinder": "Emulating Israel"]

[Text] Trying to restore their strategic positions in the Middle East, which have been shaken by the blows of the people's revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, the United States and its allies are paying special attention to those eastern countries which, as the American press puts it, "remain loyal to the West," among them, in particular, Turkey. Western, particularly U.S. attempts to involve Turkey in their aggressive policy aimed against the peoples of the Middle East and the Soviet Union have recently been stepped up.

Following the downfall of the imperialist "redoubt" in Iran, Washington is trying to turn Turkey into its stronghold in the Middle and Near East. It is not accidental that during the deterioration of American-Iranian relations the White House started making plans concerning Turkish territory, hoping to utilize American military facilities in Turkey for possible "punitive actions" against Iran. In January of this year the U.S. administration, forgetting about its previous reservations which limited the American military supplies to Turkey, lost no time in signing a 5-year agreement with Ankara on cooperation in joint defense.

The United States is also trying to draw Turkey into supporting its anti-Arab policy in the Middle East by making its government back the Camp David deal. Evidently, Washington and other NATO capitals have special hopes of drawing Turkey into the anti-Soviet 'Moslem front' which the West tried to knock together after the December events in Afghanistan.

Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman recently gave an interview to the Turkish weekly YANKI, reprinted by a number of other Turkish periodicals. In his interview the Israeli defense minister said meaningfully that Turkey has "a special place" in Israeli policy. He described Turkey as "the most powerful obstacle in the way of the Soviet Union," which, according to Weizman, presents a "threat" for the countries in the Middle and Near East. This "praise," like Judas' kiss, sounds particularly cynical from the lips of the chief of the Israeli military.

Weizman was advocating that the Turkish Army be equipped soon with the most advanced American weapons; he called for drawing Turkey into an anti-Soviet military and political alliance, with the participation of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other U.S. "friends" in the region.

It is likely that Israel would want to see Turkey as its active partner in implementing its pro-American policy in the Near and Middle East, as its accomplice in the conspiracy against the liberation struggle of the peoples in the region. But this hardly corresponds to the true national interests of Turkey itself and is incompatible with the officially proclaimed aims of Turkish foreign policy. Yet the fact that this interview was not only published, but was clearly given prominence by the Turkish press demonstrates that there are certain quarters in Turkey which quite liked the clearly provocative statements by the Israeli minister". However, it is doubtful whether playing up to anti-Soviet propaganda--emanating, moreover, from Israeli sources--can promote the strengthening of Turkey's international positions and the maintenance of the smooth and friendly relations with its neighbors which it needs, as any country does.

TSENTROSOYUZ DELEGATION VISITS TURKEY

LD071210 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 7, TASS--The forthcoming 27th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, to be held in Moscow in October this year, will foster an atmosphere of friendship and trust, promote mutually advantageous cooperation between cooperators, further facilitate the struggle of the international cooperative movement against imperialism, for democracy and social progress. This is said in a joint communique on the results of the negotiations between the delegation from the Central Union of Consumers' Societies of the USSR (Tsentrosoyuz SSSR) and the leadership of one of the biggest cooperatives in Turkey: KOY-KOOP [Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals]. Both sides noted with great satisfaction the successful development in recent years of friendly relations between Tsentrosoyuz SSSR and KOY-KOOP which make a positive contribution to strengthening Soviet-Turkish relations on the whole. In the course of the negotiations the sides agreed to expand further mutually advantageous trade relations and facilitate the cooperators' struggle for peace and international detente. Trade contracts for 1980 were signed during the visit between Tsentrosoyuz SSSR and KOY-KOOP.

KIRILENKO, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD091307 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cervetti Talks With Kirilenko in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--CPSU Politburo and Secretariat member Comrade Andrey Kirilenko has received Italian Communist Party Directorate member Comrade Gianni Cervetti in Moscow. During the conversation, which was attended by Comrade Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department, a frank and comradely exchange of opinions took place on current problems of shared interest in the international situation. During his stay in Moscow Comrade Cervetti met with Communist Party of Chile Secretary General Comrade Luis Corvalan, to whom he conveyed the Italian communists' solidarity in the struggle to regain democratic freedom in Chile.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS FRENCH CP OFFICIALS IN PARIS

LD110811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Text] Paris, 7 April, TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, was in France from 31 March through 7 April at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee in accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF.

The delegation had meetings and talks with the PCF federation activists in the Seine Maritime Department, workers at the Renault plant and dockers at Rouen port. It familiarized itself with the work of the PCF Central Committee Propaganda Department, the PCF Marxist Studies Institute, the PCF Maurice Thorez Central Party School and the editorial offices of the newspaper L'HUMANITE and the journal CAHIERS DU COMMUNISME.

The CPSU delegation was received by PCF Politburo member F. Lazard, R. Leroy and P. Juquin. The delegation's meetings with the French communists took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual solidarity.

The delegation flew out to Moscow today.

IRAN'S REVOLUTION COUNCIL CONDEMNS U.S. SANCTIONS

LD101626 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 10, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council has issued an appeal to the army and the people. The appeal says, among other things: "Having attained victory and proclaimed freedom, independence and the Islamic republic we forsaw that America will reveal its real essence, we expected attacks from the United States and its puppets. The day has come. In his recent speech the U.S. President announced a partial introduction of political and economic sanctions against Iran. The pretext for these sanctions is the question of hostages which the U.S. President uses in a bid to camouflage the imperialist interests of his government. But we know that the main cause is the Iranian revolution which cut imperialists' hands off in Iran. The United States cannot reconcile itself with the Iranian revolution since it puts an end to Iran's dependence on it".

The newspaper ETTEIA'AT, commenting on Washington's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Iran, strongly criticizes those who seek to present the United States as "a civilized country." Our people, the newspaper points out, should know that that country is ruled by a group of imperialist monopolies which, spreading in the whole world like a cancer tumor, suck blood from mankind. And United States claims the role of "leader of the free world"!

The United States, stresses the newspaper ETTEIA'AT, sends aircraft carriers and submarines to all areas of the world to protect the regimes of dictators and butchers from the wrath of the oppressed peoples. As-Sadat and other dictators now exist exactly because they are supported by these forces.

IZVESTIYA: FORMER SHAH APPOINTEES RALLY RESTORATION SUPPORT

LD101417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report in "World Today" roundup compiled by I. Kovalev: "Backed by the CIA"]

[Text] Supporters of the deposed shah actively supported and directed by U.S. imperialism, are planning to restore the monarchy in the country.

The newspaper KEYHAN reports on the latest visit to the western regions bordering on Iranian Kordestan by S. Bakhtiar, the shah's former prime minister. The newspaper writes that S. Bakhtiar plans to return to Iran at the head of an army which he is knocking together from among enemies of the Iranian revolution. Gen A. Oveysi, a fellow-lackey of the shah and butcher of the Iranian people who managed to evade the people's justice during the revolution and leave the country, is also training counterrevolutionary forces for intervention in Iran. According to a report in the newspaper AYANDEGAN, he has turned up near the country's western borders.

IRAQI PAPER CITED ON IRAN; KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES IRAQ

LD102100 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 10, TASS--The Iraqi press continues an anti-Iranian campaign. The Iraqi Government newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes, for example: "The Iranian leaders dream of exporting their so-called revolution into the neighboring countries."

Tehran, April 10, TASS--The leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni issued an appeal to the Iranian people in connection with Iranian subjects being expelled from Iraq. The Iraqi regime, Khomeyni said, "must know that it makes a mistake and that Moslem peoples will put this regime in its place."

New York, April 10, TASS--The New York TIMES reports that Iraq's authorities have allowed Iranian emigrants to form armed groups devoted to the idea of overthrowing the Khomeyni government. Although U.S. officials said that the groups received no American aid, it is said here, the newspaper noted that the United States continues to follow closely the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. According to the newspaper, the United States is interested in studying new diplomatic outlets into Iraq.

IRAQI OIL DELEGATION MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

JN031116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Moscow, 3 April--Iraqi Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan met here today with the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Under Secretary Nikolay Sorokin. During the meeting, ways of strengthening cooperation in oil refining and oil products between Iraq and the USSR were discussed. Hasan and the delegation accompanying him arrived here yesterday for a 1-week visit to the USSR.

MOSCOW ARABIC PREDICTS NEW CONCESSION BY AS-SADAT IN MIDEAST TALKS

LD101746 Moscow in Arab to the Arab World 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The official visit of President as-Sadat to the United States ended today. The purpose of As-Sadat's visit to the United States and the purpose of the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Begin to Washington, according to Western political commentator's is to resuscitate the futile negotiations regarding so-called self-rule for Palestinians. What did the 2-day talks between Egyptian President As-Sadat and U.S. President Carter produce? The statements by Carter and As-Sadat and the statement issued by the White House on the conclusion of the talks were not very encouraging for the participants in the Camp David deal. A brief statement said that the United States and Egypt have decided to do all they can to (?rescue) the (?stagnant) talks regarding the doomed plan for self-rule and they affirmed their pledge to the Camp David deal in spirit and word. A REUTER report from Washington says that the U.S. and Egyptian presidents have made it clear that they greatly hoped that an agreement between Cairo and Tel Aviv would be reached by the set date of 26 May. In fact President As-Sadat in an interview with journalists stressed the existence of specific difficulties in the talks with Israel. However, he said, with false optimism that it was possible to overcome all these difficulties with help from the United States and Carter. U.S. President Carter was more reserved. It was not without reason that Carter said it was not possible to reach any decisions in the talks with "my Egyptian friend" without delicate consultations with Begin. Carter also said that he always informs the Israeli prime minister on the progress of U.S. Egyptian talks and will be immediately sending to him a full report on the present talks. It is not accidental that the chief of the White House bows down in front of Tel Aviv. American television commentaries have said that Carter took into consideration the forthcoming presidential elections and thus was not prepared to make any decisions against Israel. French television said in a clearer manner that American Jews will not forgive Carter in the elections for another mistake following the abortive vote of the U.S. delegate at the UN Security Council.

Let us consider Tel Aviv's stand. The Israeli Government has confirmed the mandate of Israeli Prime Minister Begin in his forthcoming talks with President Carter. Reports say that Begin is committed not to make any concessions regarding the negotiations on self-rule. In this event to what would the partners in the Camp David deal attach their hopes? It appears that in order to answer this question it is necessary to quote what was written in Morocco's L'OPINION: Among the three parties concerned As-Sadat is in the worst position. It is known that the weakest always make concessions. The Camp David deal was the foremost concession by Egyptian President Answar as-Sadat. New proposals are now being prepared for him which will represent a new scandal in the series of concessions to Israel.

BEGIN GOVERNMENT VIEWED AS SUPPORTING GUSH EMUNIM

TA101436 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The fascist Israeli organization called Gush Emunim is often called Gush Mimunim [bloc of financing] or Gush Shalminm [bloc of payoffs]. Why? It is a well-known secret that the Begin government spares no state money to finance the activities of the hooligans from Rabbi Levinger's movement. The social welfare and health services are being destroyed, the education system is undergoing serious setbacks, but for this the government has no money, as Finance Minister Hurvitz claims. However, billions of pounds can be found for the illegal settlements in the territories. Ha'aretz reports that the Likud government has invested 5 billion pounds in Gush Emunim settlements. The newspaper notes that this sum does not include the expenses necessitated by the questionable deals of the last few months to purchase lands in the territories, expenses estimated by experts at tens of millions. In fact, every Israeli cabinet ministry allocates certain sums of money for Gush Emunim needs one way or another. The Agriculture Ministry, headed by Ari'el Sharon, for example, has pushed the agricultural economy to an abyss. This ministry earmarks hundreds of millions of pounds from its budget for the settlements in the territories. Serious discussions have recently erupted in the government when Housing and Construction Minister Levi accused Sharon of having increased the compensation for the settlers who must evacuate the settlements by 2.5 billion pounds. He did so with the hope of using the money for establishing new settlements. However, even the conscience of Levi, who condemned Sharon's schemes, is not too clean either. As is well known, his ministry prefers to build houses beyond the Green Line, maintaining that construction is cheaper there.

As for the Defense Ministry, Mordekhay Tzipori, the deputy defense minister, has said in an interview with a Ha'aretz correspondent that if indeed certain plots are being formulated to finance Gush Emunim, he personally is not aware of them. Obviously it is uncomfortable for Mr Tzipori to admit that his ministry is allocating funds for a movement which causes innumerable confrontations with the army. As for the ministers, they have long been acting as though they were Gush Emunim representatives in the government. Education Minister Zvulun Hammer has been opening schools in the settlements, providing teaching positions for Gush Emunim members. The Religious Affairs Ministry has been financing the religious services in all the settlements and those who provide these services are paid by the government. The Interior Ministry has inflated the budgets of the Gush Emunim local councils, has been supporting the members of the movement by giving them civil service positions.

Private sources also finance Gush Emunim: People like Yehoshu'a ben-Tziyon, one of the greatest embezzlers in the country's history; Marco Katz, who has been supplying Pinochet and the El Salvador junta with arms; Zirelstein, who has recently been arrested in England for embezzlement and various case of fraud; and many other personalities from these circles. Not long ago, Israeli correspondents would joke and say that the most lucrative business in the country is to belong to organized crime. Today the impression is that beloging to Levinger's organization is no less beneficial. The question is: What is the borderline separating organized crime from Gush Emunim, but it is not easy to reply to this question.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

LD081346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1218 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 April--Ricardo Wheelock Roman, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, today in the Kremlin presented his credentials to Ivan Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In presenting his credentials, Ricardo Wheelock noted the important role played in the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution by Lenin's teachings, the untiring struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension, and the outstanding successes of socialist construction. He expressed the profound satisfaction of the Nicaraguan side at the results of the recent visit to the USSR by the government-party delegation of Nicaragua.

In accepting the credentials Ivan Kebin said that the Soviet people welcome the heroic victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somoza dictatorship. These feelings were clearly expressed in Leonid Brezhnev's note of greetings to the Nicaraguan leaders. Ivan Kebin stressed that the Soviet Union comes out for the development of varied friendly relations with Nicaragua based on equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. These relations were given a fine uplift as a result of the visit by the government-party delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR.

After the presentation of credentials there was a warm and comradely conversation between Ivan Kebin and Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

LD101503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 7 April A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received (Sizino Pontes Nogeira), Brazilian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and had a friendly talk with him.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES DEMICHEV

LD102343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 10 April, (TASS)--Jorge Castaneda, the Mexican foreign minister, received on Wednesday Petr Demichev, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of culture, who is here on an official visit. During the reception there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Mexican relations, particularly in the field of culture. Both sides highly assessed the bilateral cooperation and discussed prospects for its development. During the day Petr Demichev visited the Anthropological Museum and Palace of Fine Arts in the Mexican capital.

CUBAN FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS OFFICIALS CONFERE IN MOSCOW

LD110831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow on 1 April between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H. Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. During the talk questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were examined.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 1-4 April. The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban delegation by C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

There was an examination of questions relating to further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba; the results of the work of the two countries planning organs to coordinate the state plans of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1981-1985; the implementation of the Soviet-Cuban agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the trade agreement, and also the progress to date of Soviet-Cuban scientific and technical cooperation.

A protocol was signed which stipulates the specific tasks of further developing cooperation.

PATOLICHEV MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD091227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Ministers' Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held 3 April between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, foreign trade minister of the Republic of Cuba.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations in 1980 were discussed.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH CUBA

LD091223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 4 April G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Wilfredo Torres Iribara, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

During a talk they discussed questions relating to further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, including questions relating to the coordination of plans for the development of science and technology in the Soviet Union and Cuba for 1981-1985.

LUPAREV EXAMINES DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN LAW, RELIGION

LD110947 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Article by G. Luparev under the rubric "A Comprehensive Approach to Education ": "Legal Consciousness and Religion"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--The 25th party congress stressed the growing significance of the comprehensive approach to communist education of the population. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" also talks of the need to comprehensively take into account the specific features of different groups and strata. In this context it is opportune to draw attention to the problem of legal education of believers as one sphere of ideological work whose role is still underestimated in both theory and practice.

Religion, what K. Marx called a "false world outlook," influences all aspects of people's spiritual world, including their legal consciousness. The believer's distorted concept of reality, the belief that all its phenomena and processes have a supernatural basis (deity, spirit), entails a specific attitude toward the state and its laws. The chief and determining feature of this attitude is an idealistic concept of the essence of state-law factors.

When analyzing the role and results of religion's influence on people's legal consciousness it should be particularly emphasized that a number of its principles, shaped in the distant past, are not only incompatible with the juridicial norms of socialist society but are directly contradictory. This puts believers, most of whom are honest and staunch citizens, in a fairly difficult situation and compels them to zigzag between the commands of the law and the dogma of religious teachings, and to be divided in their feelings, views, assessments and way of life.

Believers seek to escape from this burdensome and agonizing situation in accordance with their political positions and the extent of their religiosity. Very many of them simply cast aside the most reactionary norms of religions and "forget" about it when it comes to juridical relations. Often such people even attempt to substantiate the unacceptability of certain religious dogmas and, on their own initiative, to modernize religious teachings and bring them into line with present-day conditions and the views and sentiments of Soviet people.

At the same time, discrepancies between religious and legal demands are often one reason for the estrangement of believers from social life. Avid advocates of religion, especially sectarians, sometimes try to evade laws and avoid participation in juridical relations. Characteristic expressions of this estrangement are wariness and instinctive distrust of state organs and legislation.

Religious people's wariness and distrust of the state and the law often develop into open hostility toward social power and the political and legal regime of society since it is impossible, in practical terms, to ignore these phenomena, as it is to shirk civic responsibilities without having to face up to the consequences. The failure of these attempts make some religious fanatics desperate to fight against Soviet laws and not to observe them, particularly as antisocial aspirations of this kind are often actively supported and encouraged by reactionary elements to further their anticommunists interests and, occasionally, purely selfish or careerist interests.

Through the latter's efforts extremist factions are cabbled together in religious currents; unregistered underground communities and groups are formed which carry out activity against the law. [paragraph continues]

A distinctive feature of present-day religious extremism is the fact that its struggle against the Soviet legal and political regime is tending more and more often to be camouflaged by demagogic phrases and portrayed as support for human rights. Lawbreakers from the ranks of the reformist adventists, "militant" Baptists [baptisty-"initsiativniki"] and Pentecostalists are currently masquerading as "religious defenders of the law." Activists from these groupings are concocting and circulating fabrications discrediting the socialist system and distorting the legal status of the church in the USSR and the CPSU and Soviet state's policy on the religious question. And it has to be said that these actions are sometimes responded to by certain ordinary religious people very many of whom have little general education and are unversed in political matters and ignorant of elementary legal norms.

For example, the Belorussian scientists Ye. Prokoshina and R. Narolskiy, who carried out a sociological survey of believers, note that most of them have an incorrect or one-sided understanding of the constitutional principle of "freedom of conscience." According to their figures, the replies to the relevant question resulted in the following distribution.

More or less correct interpretation of freedom of conscience (sample responses: "freedom of religion and freedom of antireligious propaganda"; "freedom to believe or not to believe is better than being forced to believe as was the case under tsarism")--4.8 percent.

A one-sided understanding of the principle ("people believe what they want", "we have freedom of religion, everyone can believe what he understands, what he likes", "whether you pray or not, nobody is standing over you with a stick")--32.7 percent.

Not knowing what freedom of conscience is, including an incorrect understanding of the term ("everyone has a conscience, you must obey it and act correctly","God gave man freedom, if you want you can follow the narrow path, if you want you can follow the wide one") --58.6 percent.

Understanding freedom of conscience as freedom of religious propaganda ("I understand freedom of religion as freedom of religious propaganda and the right to raise your children according to the Gospel"; "we have no freedom of conscience if they suppress [presekayut] belief, although it is enshrined in the Constitution")--3.9 percent.

The interpretation and assessment by believers of the principle of freedom of conscience are of particular significance in determining their attitude to society, since a large part of these people's vital activity is regulated precisely by that constitutional provision, which forms the basis of Soviet legislation on religions. Those who believe in religion see all our country's laws and justice in terms of their interpretation of freedom of conscience. Such ignorance or incorrect understanding of this principle on the part of believers offers preachers of a reactionary disposition splendid opportunities for all kinds of speculations on this, for foisting their own views on their flock, the more so as the state of affairs is similar as regards their knowledge of the other norms and provisions of Soviet law. Moreover ignorance of the law and confusion in the interpretation of laws create difficulties for religious persons in realizing their civil rights and fulfilling their legal duties.

This, like everything said above, determines the tremendous significance of legal education work with believers, which, however, must not amount solely to equipping them with legal knowledge. On analyzing the requirements and role of the legal education of religious believers it becomes necessary to divide its overall aims and tasks into two groups. The first, in our view, consists of short-term tasks. [paragraph continues]

These include insuring firm law-abiding behavior by believers in all spheres of social life; criticizing antisocial ideas and concepts motivating and justifying religious extremism; explaining the basic provisions and principles of socialist law, and also the Soviet state's legal policy, to religious believers; inculcating respect and trust toward its organs in them.

At the same time legal education work with believers must not confine itself to the directions enumerated, since the main cause of all the peculiarities of such people's legal awareness is the influence of religion. That is why without completely ousting its vestiges from believers' spiritual world, it is impossible to change the nature of their legal views, convictions and sentiments. In the long term the legal education of religious believers must without fail be directed toward drawing them into public life in every way and should reveal to them the natural laws of social development and the advantages of communist values and ideals over religious ones, that is, it must influence believers' world outlook and prepare the ground for transforming it.

Legal education work with religious believers should form an integral part of the ideological activity of party, soviet and public organizations, be implemented within the framework of a range of atheistic measures and be coordinated with other forms of communist education of the population.

In speaking of the tasks and aims of legal education of believers it is necessary to note particularly the complexity of such work. It requires great flexibility of means and methods, erudition and profound knowledge. Unfortunately as yet we have extremely few specialists on these problems. Many features of the relationship between law and religion have still not been developed theoretically. And without their scientific resolution it is difficult to organize an effective system of legal education of believers. Research in this field should define real potential and concrete tasks, establish the optimum forms and methods of influencing religious believers' legal awareness and give scientific recommendations on assessing the results of such education. This will permit state and public organs and organizations to carry out ideological work more intensively and purposefully, to liberate believers more rapidly from the captivity of religious views and ideas and increase their awareness and activeness in public life.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE VIEWED AS FACTOR FOR INTERETHNIC COHESION

ID101025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by M.S. Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestanskiy Obkom, under the rubric "The Experience and Practice of Ideological Work": "Internationalism in Action"]

[Excerpt] When talking about the unity of the peoples of Dagestan in one big fraternal family, mention must be made of one of the most important factors helping to speed up the process of mutual rapprochament between our polyglot peoples--the Russian language. The finest representatives of the Dagestani people long ago realized and assessed the importance of Russian as a language of friendhsip and fraternity.

"O, great Russian language!" Effendi Kapiyev wrote, "I kneel before you. Born weak and belonging to a tiny tribe lost in the mountains I found you and am no longer an orphan.... Without you there neither is nor was a future and with you we are, in sooth, almighty!"

Once it had unobtrustively and organically become part of the mountain-dwellers' lives, the Russian language helped to overcome linguistic barriers which had divided peoples here for centuries and became an indispensable means of interethnic communication and of uniting dozens of nationalities speaking different languages and enabling them to cooperate with one another.

The study of Russian has also helped and continues to help to insure that national languages develop and thrive. As is common knowledge, only under Soviet power did many of Dagestan's nationalities acquire written languages of their own. Today school lessons are organized and newspapers and magazines are published in 10 of Dagestan's vernacular languages, while artistic literature is published and the republic's radio broadcasting is organized in 9 languages.

Over the years of socialist and communist building, Lenin's internationalist ideas have become an integral part of the thinking of the broad masses of working people in the republic. A sense of indissoluble kinship with all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups and of pannational and Pan-Soviet pride has firmly established itself in the mountain-dwellers' consciousness.

But we are well aware that even now questions pertaining to education on internationalist lines must form an important part of all our ideological work, especially since isolated instances of national exclusivity and of outdated family and everyday conventions alien to our society still occur here.

Dagestan's communists took as the party's combat command the task advanced in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work": "Foster in All Soviet People a Sense of Pride in the Socialist Fatherland and of the Indissoluble Fraternal Friendship Among the Peoples of the USSR, Respect for National Dignity and National Culture and Implacability Toward Any Manifestations of Nationalism, Promote the Further Strengthening of the Great Soviet People's Unity and Cohesion...."

To this end party committees are making wide use of the system of political and economic study, where the number of students has increased 10-fold in the last 5 years, and of such forms of work as series of lectures, united political days, sociopolitical readings and 1-day festivals of culture.

CPSU SECRETARY KAPITONOV ARRIVES IN KHABAROVSK

OW101541 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Khabarovsk today. At the airport Comrade Kapitonov was welcomed by Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, first secretary of the CPSU kraykom; Grigoriy Yefimovich Podgayev, chairman of the krayispolkom; secretaries and bureau members of the kraykom; Army General Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; and Lt Gen Vladimir Mikhaylovich Krylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Far East Border District.

On the same day Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov made a tour of the city on the Amur River and visited the Khabarovsk shipbuilding plant where on the initiative of innovators the first consolidated brigades have been formed in the kray which subsequently were organized on a broad scale in the Priamurye region. Comrade Kapitonov also visited the suburban village of Nekrasovka where the largest livestock breeding complexes in the country's eastern area--the Khabarovsk broiler factory, the Far East poultry farm and the hog breeding combine--have been constructed and are in operation. He expressed interest in the progress of construction of residential housing and industrial and sociocultural facilities in Khabarovsk and in the kray and visited some trade and public feeding enterprises.

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the kray party and economic aktiv. In his address at the meeting he dwelt in detail on ways for further development of economy, science and culture in the kray.

At talks and meetings the conversation was about how the working people of the Priamurye region are fulfilling the instructions and recommendations given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his trip to areas in Siberia and the Far East and how questions are being solved in creating agro-industrial zones near industrial centers. Attention was concentrated on how decisions of the November 1975 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks outlined in speeches by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are being fulfilled in the kray.

At meetings it has been noted that the working people of Khaborovsk Kray, which for 6 years in succession has been honored with the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, are exerting maximum effort in order to successfully fulfill plans and socialist pledges of the concluding years of the 5-year plan and to welcome Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 110th birth anniversary in a befitting manner.

SUSLOV REPORT, VOZNESENSKIY COLLECTION PUBLISHED

LD110845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed feature: "Publications"]

[Text] "The Cause of the Entire Party. The Materials of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers. Moscow, 16-17 October 1979. Moscow Political Literature Publishing House, 1980; 319 pages."

The collection contains the materials of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers which took place in Moscow 16-17 October 1979. The conference discussed the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The report delivered by M.A. Suslov, "The Cause of the Entire Party," and the speeches delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, P.N. Demichev and other conference participants illuminate the issues of further boosting the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work and analyze positive experience and shortcomings.

"N.A. Voznesenskiy Selected Works. 1931-1947. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980; 608 pages. (Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee.)"

The collection includes the main scientific works of eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state academy Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy (1903-1950). Aside from articles and writings in the periodical press, the book offers the author's well-known treaties "The War Economy of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War Period." N.A. Voznesenskiy's works are devoted to the specific tasks of the economy and national economic planning.

LE MONDE CHRONICLES USSR MOVES AGAINST DISSIDENTS

LD110835 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 6 LD

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "The Authorities Continue the Pre-Olympic 'Clean Up'"]

[Text] Moscow--If any doubt remained that the pre-Olympic "clean up" had indeed begun in the USSR, the arrests and sentences of recent weeks dispel any queries. During the last 5 months some 20 people either closely or distantly connected with the opposition movement have been either arrested or sentenced to detention in labor camps, exiled or placed in psychiatric hospitals. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, this does not just concern the cases that we know of people who have some connection with Moscow dissidents and who can thus get information on their relatives and friends to foreign journalists.

It was learned on 2 April that Mrs Olga Matyusevich, aged 30, had been arrested in Kiev on 12 February; her husband, Nikolay Matyusevich, a member of the Ukranian group monitoring the application of the Helsinki accords, is in a labor camp near Perm. He was sentenced in 1978 to 7 years in a camp and 5 years' exile for "anti-Soviet activity." His wife who, since her husband's arrest, had asked in vain for the right to emigrate to the United States, is accused of "spreading anti-Soviet slander." She faces 3 years in a camp. The fact that the 12 February arrest became known only recently in Moscow shows the Soviet authorities' success in stretching the links between the various dissident groups. Above all, the sanctions against Andrey Sakharov destroyed the information system which operated between the various groups participating in the human rights movement in the USSR.

In chronological order and without being an exhaustive list, those arrested since 1 November 1979 are Mrs Tatyana Velikanova, the Lithuanian historian Antonas Cerlekas and the Orthodox priests Yakunin and Dudko, along with three members of the "Orthodox seminary," a religious group which has split from the official church. A few weeks later three editors of the underground review POISKI (Search) were arrested by the authorities. They are Mr Valeriy Abramkin, Viktor Nekipelov and Vladimir Sokirko. On 10 December four Ukrainian Baptists--Ivan Kirilyuk, Vyacheslav Zayats, Viktor Litovchenko and Viktor Drago--were sentenced to 3-12 years in a labor camp. At the beginning of January this year security organs arrested the Lithuanian geologist Vitalda Skodis who had signed an appeal for the self-determination of the peoples of the Baltic republics. On 22 January, when Andrey Sakharov, on his way to the Academy of Sciences seminar as he did every Tuesday, was questioned and subsequently sent into forced residence in the city of Gorkiy, 400 km east of Moscow. It was learned that the 84-year old priest Father Shelkov, who had spent 25 years of his life in detention, had died in a camp. A few days later, Mr Viktor Kapitanchuk, who had replaced Father Yakunin on the religious believers' defense committee, was questioned. Mrs Malva Landa, a member of the Moscow group monitoring the application of the Helsinki accords and director of the aid fund for political prisoners and their families, was sentenced to 5 years' exile for spreading anti-Soviet slander.

Finally, three members of the Free Trade Union (SMOT) were punished. A 30-year old engineer, Mikhail Sokolov, was sentenced on 1 April to 3 years in a labor camp for "hooliganism and causing a disturbance on the public highway." He had been arrested in December after speaking loudly in a trolleybus against Mr Brezhnev and the Soviet system. According to witnesses he challenged passengers who jostled him with "Soviet herd, when are you going to stop licking Brezhnev's a...?"

The 50-year-old mathematician Mark Morozov, who was serving 5 years' exile in Vorkhuta (inside the Arctic Circle) was arrested and charged with "spreading slander against the political and social system of the USSR." He risks 10 years' camp as a "previous offender." Finally, Mr Vladimir Borisov, a 26-year old electrician, was arrested in Leningrad and sent immediately to a psychiatric hospital.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9-10 APRIL

LD110512 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 9-10 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

9 April

Grain has been sown in Uzbekistan. For the first time farms used new area-designed varieties of wheat, (Krasnovodopadskaya-210) and of rye, Chulpan. They have been bred for use in dry lands. (0100 GMT)

Rice sowing has started in Uzbekistan. This year rice plantations are being extended by 5,000 hectares to cover over 103,000 hectares. Workers plan to increase rice production this year by 64,000 tons, bringing it to 517,000 tons. (0230 GMT)

Farms in Brestskaya Oblast have begun selective sowing of early spring crops. Farmers in Dagestan have completed sowing of early leguminous crops and perennial grasses. The corn must be planted now. Checheno-Ingushetiya has completed sowing alfalfa, early spring crops, oats and peas. They are now beginning to sow sugar beet and vegetables. (0500 GMT)

Agricultural aircraft are now working in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia, Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. The cold this year lasted longer than usual, so that aerial work on top dressing of winter crops was also held up. (0500 GMT)

In the Ukraine: The area sown to perennial grasses is being extended by more than 500,000 hectares, while the area sown to soya will be almost doubled. (0600 GMT)

In Belorussia: Selective sowing of early grain crops opens in Brestskaya Oblast; sowing also opens in Odessaskaya Oblast. (0900 GMT)

10 April

Mass sowing of sugar beet has started in Kirgizia, Georgia, southern Kazakhstan and the North Caucasus. In the Central Asian republics corn and rice is being sown. On the southern Don the soil is being prepared for sowing. However, everywhere work is being hampered by rain. Regarding winter crops, they have survived the winter well in major grain areas--in the Kuban and Stavropol--and mineral fertilizers have been applied. Root fertilization--which is the most effective of all--is being used for the first time on large areas.

Special attention is being paid to the industrial cultivation of corn and soya. Thus in the North Caucasus, for instance, corn will be sown using this method on approximately 400,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

The acreage under irrigated fodder crops and meadows is being greatly expanded in southern Kazakhstan. (0200 GMT)

Field work begins in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast. Some fields may be ready for sowing later today. PRAVDA writes that at least 235 million tons of grain must be produced. Spring is late, but conditions are favorable for raising yields. In many rayons, the winter crops are in quite good condition. Sowing is underway in northern Kazakhstan, Central Asia and southern Ukraine. (0500 GMT)

IZVESTIYA ON MUTAGENS IN PLANT SELECTION WORK

LD081357 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 April 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Plants Which Used Not To Exist" a 1,500-word article by K. Sytnik, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, discussing the academy's research into the use of mutagens to develop new strains of plants through genetic engineering and tracing in particular the development of a new wheat strain, Kiyanka. At the same time, Sytnik notes that "we are only at the start of the scientific quest aimed at developing new genetic methods of plant selection."

TURKMEN WORKERS ADOPT 1980 SOCIALIST PLEDGES

LD101045 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 March 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the headline "Shock Labor for the Concluding Year of the 5-Year Plan, Socialist Pledges of the Turkmen SSR Agricultural Workers for 1980" a 4,000-word unattributed report on the Turkmen agricultural workers pledges for 1980. Having described agricultural achievements in Turkmenia over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the report goes on to detail the pledges for 1980. In particular it states that "in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic's cotton growers have decided to produce and sell the state at least 1,210,000 tons of raw cotton, of which 240,000 tons will be fine-fiber strains, and to harvest 800,000 tons of cotton mechanically."

The report proceeds to note that: "On all categories of farms of the republic it is planned to produce 340,000 tons of grain. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes 240,000 tons of vegetables, 200,000 tons of melons, 53,100 tons of grapes and 27,800 tons of fruit are to be produced."

The report notes that by the end of 1980 it has been decided "to bring the publicly owned cattle population to 312,000 head, including 81,000 cows (not counting cows being fattened), the sheep and goat population up to 3.55 million, the hog population to 151,000 head and the adult poulty population to 2.86 million.

"Some 71,000 tons of meat (in live weight), 140,000 tons of milk and 167 million eggs are to be produced.

"An average of at least 2,250 kg of milk is to be obtained from each forage-fed cow, 110 eggs are to be obtained from each laying hen and 3.2 kg of wool shorn from each sheep."

Having noted that the workers have undertaken to increase the average surrender weight of cattle, pigs and sheep to 370 kg, 110 kg and 43 kg respectively, the report continues:

"It is planned to procure at least 820,000 tons of silage, 600,000 tons of alfalfa and natural grass hay, 360,000 tons of cured hay, 700,000 tons of coarse feed, and to produce 20,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal and 17,000 tons of granulated feed."

The reports also states that the workers have pledged: "to fulfill the plans for deliveries of vegetables and melons to the all-union stocks; to sell the state at least 65,000 tons of grain--including 22,000 tons of rice--195,000 tons of vegetables, 151,000 tons of melons, 64,100 tons of grapes, 18,500 tons of fruit, 4,250 tons of silk cocoons, 62,000 tons of meat (in live weight), 140,000 tons of milk, 150 million eggs, 15,400 tons of wool and 1.23 million karakul pelts."

Having described various areas on which the agricultural workers' attention must be focused, the report reproduces the socialist pledges of specific agricultural bodies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOYUZ-35 LINKUP

New Orbital Parameters

LD101004 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mission Control Centre, April 10, TASS--In accordance with the flight programme of the Soyuz-35 spaceship Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing preparations for docking with the Salyut-6-Progress-8 orbital complex.

By noon Moscow time the spaceship Soyuz-35 had made thirteen revolutions around the earth. After trajectory correction, the parameters of the ship's orbit are as follows: maximum distance from the surface of the earth--315 kilometres, minimum-276 kilometres, period of revolution--90.3 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of Soyuz-35 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Completion of Linkup

LD1021012 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The space-ship Soyuz-35 was linked up with the orbital Salyut-6-Progress-8 complex at 18 hours 16 minutes, Moscow time, today.

The Soyuz-35 space-ship was linked up to the station on the side of the passage compartment. After checking the tightness of the link-up junction the cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valerity Ryumin opened inner manholes and passed over into the station. The manned scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-Progress complex is again functioning in the near-earth orbit.

The scientific Salyut-6 station has been in orbit for more than 2 years and a half now. Successfully executed over the period were programs of expeditions, the longest ever in the history of cosmonautics, lasting 96, 140 and 175 days and four visiting expeditions. In the process of exploitation of the Salyut-6 station successfully tested was a fundamentally new system of bringing supplies to the manned complex with the help of automatic freight transport ships Progress, which delivered to the orbit the necessary quantity of fuel, equipment, apparatuses and materials to ensure the vital activity of the crews and to hold scientific explorations and experiments.

The long active exploitation of the orbital station Salyut-6 became possible thanks to constructive and technological solutions adopted in its designing, and also a complex of repair-prophylactic measures which were carried out by cosmonauts in the course of the flight. The Soviet and international crews fulfilled an extensive program of explorations and experiments during the flight of the Salyut-6 station.

Aboard the manned orbital scientific-research complex the cosmonauts will carry out operations in unloading the Progress-8 space-ship and refuelling the joint power unit with the fuel that has been brought. After the additional checking of the systems and equipment aboard the station the crew are to fulfill the necessary prophylactic measures and replacement of some instruments and devices to ensure the further exploitation of the station.

The scientific program of work aboard the station envisages study of the natural resources of the earth, technological, astrophysical and technical experiments, medico-biological explorations.

The crew started implementing the program of the flight.

Zheleznov Report

LD102104 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports: The globe over which the orbital Salyut-6 station has been flying for more than two years and a half now is presented at the Flight Control Center as a big illuminated map of the world. A red point--Soyuz-35 appeared on April 9 on the trajectory of the flight of the station, along with the illuminated green point. They were moving next to each other and they were about to join together, the link up moment was approaching.

After a number of ballistic manoeuvres, taken to match the trajectories of the station and the ship, the approach session began. They were separated by a distance a little more than 10 kilometres when the mutual search and approach systems were switched on at the station and the ship. The Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin continued their lively dialogue with Flight Control Centre operators.

When 600 metres separated the ship and the station, the television camera of the Salyut-35 was switched on. Slowly moving on us on the screen was the familiar silhouette of the station which reminds a huge fish with three fins--panels of solar batteries.

The crew of the ship were acting accurately. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin did not stop the reportage for a single second. Vladimir Shatalov watched their confident actions with satisfaction. At the Cosmodrome he had shown us one of the training halls where an electronic approach and link-up training device was put into action for the first time. For a few days the cosmonauts before the blast off have been testing on it the most crucial moments of today's operation.

And that was not in vain. We heard abrupt words "there is the touch," "there is the coupling," "there is the link-up!" A new orbital Salyut-6-Progress-8-Soyuz-35 complex was formed over the lower reaches of the Volga River at 18 hours 28 minutes, Moscow time.

After three hours of hard work, linked with the checking of the tightness of the link-up joint and the levelling of pressure in different compartments of the new orbital home, we heard the voice of Valeriy Ryumin:

The manhole is open. I am in the station. I switched on the light, invited the commander. Nothing changed here over eight months. We are drying up the pressure suits and beginning our work!

Work Day for Cosmonauts

LD111130 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The working day of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Progress-8 began today at 10.00 hours and will last till 23.00 hours Moscow time.

In accordance with the planned programme the cosmonauts will carry out the necessary measures to switch the station to the manned mode of operation. The crew is demothballing life-supporting systems, power supply and thermoregulation equipment, and working with technical documentation. Conditions close to terrestrial ones are maintained in the crew compartments of the orbital complex: pressure-730 millimetres of the mercury column, temperature-20 degrees Centigrade.

Experiments were started today to study the influence of space flight factors on the development of biological objects delivered by the Soyuz-35 space ship.

The hatch of the cargo ship Progress-8 was opened during the day and the crew started transferring the delivered freight to the station.

According to medical control date, the process of Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's adjustment to weightlessness is passing normally and the state of health of both members of the crew is good.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Progress-8 are functioning normally.

CARGO SHIP MAKES DELIVERIES TO COAL WORKERS IN SPITSBERGEN

LD110815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "To Distant Shores"]

[Text] Murmansk, 7 April--The diesel ship Shura Kober left today for the shores of Spitsbergen Arctic Archipelago. It opened navigation along the Murmansk-Barentsburg line.

The sailors will deliver mail, construction materials and equipment to the workers at the Soviet coal mines.

The ice situation in the western sector of the Arctic now is favorable for the sailors. The crews of ships on individual sectors of the northern sea route will manage without the aid of icebreakers. Transport is reaching Spitsbergen unaccompanied.

ALIYEV HOSTS RECEPTION FOR SCIENTIFIC SESSION IN BAKU

LD101305 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 March 1980 front-pages a 1,100-word AZERINFORM report on a 25 March reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee given by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, for the participants of the joint session, being held in Baku, of the Bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on problems of the biosphere and the Bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Commission for the Study of Natural Resources with the aid of space devices.

On behalf of the session's participants, A.V. Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a rundown on the session's work and payed tribute to the work of Azerbaijan scientific establishments, including the institute for research from space into natural resources.

G.A. Aliyev addressed the guests and mentioned that "extraordinarily important questions are being raised at the session which are giving rise to a new scientific discipline which brings together in concentrated form many branches of contemporary knowledge." "This takes the form of a synthesis of those sciences aimed at the most effective study of our planet, its resources and potential and at how best to safeguard these." Aliyev went on to talk of the relevance of this work for Azerbaijan, and specifically in protecting the Caspian Sea against pollution.